Salmon River Community Restoration Program (CRP)
Final Report FY 01
Cooperative Agreement Number #: 11333-01-G010

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Date February 27, 2002
Draft Final Report

SALMON RIVER COMMUNITY RESTORATION PROGRAM (CRP)
FINAL REPORT FY 01

A) ABSTRACT

The Salmon River Restoration Council (SRRC) has performed the tasks identified in our cooperative agreement for the Salmon River Community Restoration Program (CRP) for fiscal year 2001 (FY 01).

During FY 01, the SRRC continued to enlist community members in a variety of watershed awareness, restoration and protection activities. In FY 01, the SRRC held a series of Ecosystem Awareness Workshops, Volunteer Training Workdays in the Salmon River subbasin that continued to broaden the awareness and increase the commitment of the Salmon River community that focused on: 1) Fisheries Management, 2) Fire Planning & Management, 3) Native Plant Nurseries, 4) Watershed Education Program, 5) Forest Management, 6) Road Management, 7) Noxious Weed Control, 8) Community Watershed Education, 9) Subbasin Restoration Planning, 10) SRRC-annual Community Action Plan development, 11) River Clean-up, and 12) Water temperature monitoring. SRRC also continued to sponsor an Economic Development committee, promoting development of local capacity to perform restoration work. These listed programs and projects help to protect and restore the subbasin fisheries and watershed resources.

SRRC was represented by staff and community support in a number of project/resource monitoring efforts, restoration strategy planning meetings, meeting with and providing information to government agencies, resource user outreach efforts and other activities funded by CRP 01. In 132 events there were 212 community/resource user volunteer person days contributed to help restore the Salmon River subbasin. At $10 an hour plus the value of implied benefits (at 12.81%), the value of community in-kind service contribution was $14,834.51 (of which $5,415.75 was attributed to the CRP FY 01). The dollar value of the staff in-kind program services contribution (including benefits) was $35,242.70 of which $23,547.12 attributed to CRP FY01. Staff also donated administrative services valued at $4,269.21 of which $788.22 was attributed to CRP FY01. There was also donated mileage valued at $4,470.85 of which $1,439.75 was attributed to CRP FY01. There was also donated non-federal technical assistance of 10 person days valued at $1,160.00 attributed to CRP FY01. Additionally, there was GIS/GPS equipment use and related professional and technical services valued at $12,000 and maintenance agreement expense in-kind contributions attributed to CRP FY01 valued at $5,000.00. With California Department of Fish & Game matching agreements for the period of $26,378.70, the total in-kind match for the project period is $103,355.97. In keeping with our commitment to the educational aspects of fisheries restoration, several teachers and student days are also associated with this year's program. Twenty grant proposals were submitted to public and private funders, including 5 to the Klamath River Fisheries Task Force process. Community cooperation and support is expanding and compliments SRRC's work in bringing together various stakeholders and key managing agencies in the subbasin to prioritize and implement needed restoration activities.

B) INTRODUCTION

In the Salmon River subbasin the Salmon River Restoration Council (SRRC) has taken the lead role in heightening local community awareness and enlisting local support to rehabilitate the anadromous fisheries and the related resources. Our mission is to assess, protect, restore, and maintain the Salmon River ecosystems, focusing on the restoration of the anadromous fisheries resources. This is being accomplished through diversification of the local economic base and by improving communication and cooperation between the local community, the managing agencies, Native American tribes, resource use stakeholders, and the general public. Since 1992, SRRC initiators have planned and implemented an annual series of volunteer Ecosystem Awareness Workshops and Volunteer Training Workdays. Community members, resource users and technical assistants have contributed over 5,712 volunteer days, planning and implementation of over 325 SRRC sponsored Workshops and Workdays. SRRC focuses on ways to reduce negative impacts, connected to various resource uses that are being identified and utilized in areas such as: fishing, mining, forest management, grazing, recreation, road management, and residential use.

For the past 10 years, the SRRC has participated in Salmon and Steelhead population and habitat surveys. In FY-2001 there were 66 volunteer person days associated with these surveys (including training) that were contributed by community members and other supporters. The SRRC is continuing to promote a series of shaded fuel breaks on private land to protect both riparian and upslope habitats. Fuel breaks were installed on several parcels of private lands. We have continued to increase our roads program in which local residents help steward roads that they use through implementing light maintenance measures (clean culverts and ditches, etc), participating in a roads needs assessment, and checking roads and repairing drainage problems during major storm events. The SRRC coordinated much of this work with the USFS.

Through the creation of a Salmon River Community Restoration Program (CRP), the SRRC developed a long range Community Action Plan in 1994, which outlines direction and prioritizes its activities to best accommodate watershed/fisheries recovery. This plan was renamed Community Restoration Plan and updated during FY-2001. The on-going participation of the local schools has expanded the educational component of many of SRRC's activities.

C) DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA

The Salmon River is one of the major subbasins in the Klamath River Basin. The 751 sq. mile watershed is entirely within the Klamath National Forest. Four communities lie widely dispersed within this watershed. There are approximately 250 people residing in the drainage. The Salmon River has long been known for its exceptionally high quality waters and high value fisheries as well as boasting one of the richest regions of species diversity in the temperate zones. In comparison to most rivers in the west, the Salmon River still retains large areas of high quality habitat for andromous fish. It is noted to have the largest population of Spring Chinook Salmon in California. There are both summer and winter runs of native

Klamath Province Steelhead. A smaller run of Coho salmon is also present. In general, coniferous tree associations that change with elevations characterize the headwaters of the Salmon River. The major forest types have various under story elements that characterize them specifically, depending on soil type and exposure.

The Salmon River watershed is one of the highest risk fire areas on the Klamath National Forest. It has a high natural frequency of lightning occurrence. In recent years the Offield Fire (1973) burned the area near the river confluence. The Hog Fire (1977) burned extensively in the lower North and South Fork watershed and in Nordheimer and Crapo Creeks. The total area was about 80,000 acres. In 1987, wildfires burned 90,900 acres in four separate areas, covering much of the Salmon River subbasin. In 1994, the Specimen fire burned approximately 7,500 acres in the Specimen and Little North Fork Drainages of the North Fork. It is estimated that 40-50% of the Salmon River subbasin has burned since the early 70's. Many acres of intact late successional forest and high value riparian habitat burned with high intensities, completely degrading the functional biological quality of these habitats.

The Klamath River Fisheries Task Force has identified high water temperatures and excessive sediment production being the key limiting factors for the anadromous fisheries resource in the Salmon River subbasin. The Forest Service has identified that the recent catastrophic fires have been a major contributor of sediment to the Salmon River and have eliminated significant areas of riparian cover in the subbasin (Salmon River Sediment Analysis - USFS 1994). Since the Hog fire in 1977 Salmon River water temperatures have exceeded 77 degrees Fahrenheit (West et al 1991). The recent wildfires have increased sediment run-off on roads, in riparian areas, and from the upslope areas.

Our community-based program is of particular significance in managing the Salmon River subbasin because access to the district may also be viewed as a limiting factor. Managing agency personnel have to travel two or more hours to manage the watershed. There are two high summits to go over on the access routes.
The main Salmon River road is mostly a one-lane road with turnouts carved into the steep cliffs of the river corridor. This makes management activities expensive and sometimes prohibitively costly. Monitoring both for legal and illegal resource use has often been difficult to accomplish with any sort of effectiveness.

We must also mention that the difficult access has been somewhat responsible for limiting development by larger corporate resource-extraction industries.

At present, fuel loading is at an unnaturally high hazard level in many areas of the watershed. This threatens to severely damage the more biologically intact or recovering landscapes in the subbasin (Each of the USFS Watershed Analyses). Several Late Successional Reserves in the subbasin have a high fire potential (USFS North Fork, Eddy's, Carter Meadow/Taylor Late Successional Reserve (LSR) Assessments – 1995 &1996). The Karuk Tribe of California has presented information pointing to the fact that, fifty years of fire suppression has resulted in an

ecosystem with accumulations of flammable debris capable of fueling future catastrophic fires within the watershed. (Karuk Tribal Module for the Main Stem Salmon River Watershed Analysis, Draft, June 25th, 1996).

Without critical fuels management, one can easily predict that catastrophic wildfires will return more frequently in the Salmon River. **The fire history and fire potential of this subbasin establish that increased catastrophic wildfire occurrence is the number one threat to fisheries and general ecosystem health and diversity.**

During 1997, the Salmon River experienced the largest high water event since the 1964 flood. Several roads and hillsides failed in the subbasin. In addition several miles of riparian habitat (particularly on the South Fork) were scoured, reducing shade over streams and sections of the river. Today the SRRC with cooperating managing agencies frequently monitor these streams and habitat for fish passage and clean culverts.

In the last two years, the Salmon River has been experiencing a mild drought. Some large tributaries have lost surface flow during the peak of summer and riparian vegetation has suffered. The SRRC and the community have continued to monitor these events and tributaries and share information with managing agencies and other important groups.

D) METHODS AND MATERIALS

- **Ecosystem Awareness Workshops and Volunteer Training Workdays**

The SRRC has performed the tasks identified in our cooperative agreement for Salmon River Community Restoration Program (CRP) for fiscal year 2001 (FY 01). The SRRC continues to broaden the awareness and increase community member's commitment in a variety of watershed and fisheries restoration and protection activities. In FY 01, the SRRC held a series of Ecosystem Awareness Workshops and Volunteer Training Workdays, field trips and trainings in the Salmon River subbasin that focused on understanding factors that limit and promote healthy anadromous fish production and watershed health.
(See Appendix # 1 - Activities Schedule and Description and Participation Log)

Outreach Program

The SRRC expanded public awareness of the watershed conditions and needs by distributed and posting announcements and information at key locations that serve as local community information distribution points. These local points are at the Forks of Salmon Post Office, Forks of Salmon Store, Cecilville Store, Sawyers Bar Post Office, Sawyers Bar Town Hall Board, and the Salmon River Watershed Center Information Board. Notices and informational announcements have also been posted at public bulletin boards in Somes Bar, Orleans, Happy Camp, Etna, Fort Jones, and Callahan. Periodic updates were provided to the Fish and Wildlife Service throughout the year. Various SRRC updates were provided to our Board of Directors, the community and other stakeholders including newsletters circulated periodically, the monthly "River Rumors" Community Calendar, and updating the SRRC web site. In reaching out to the community, resource users, the agencies, funding resources and government

representatives, the SRRC held various field trips and gave several presentations to provide a general overview of the conditions and problems associated with the watershed and presenting specific programs that the SRRC and community implement to protect and restore the watershed health in the Salmon River subbasin.

(See Appendix # 3 - Handouts, Posters, Planning Meeting Notices, etc.)

- **Support for Schools' Watershed Education Programs**

During FY 01, SRRC continued to support the 3 school's Watershed Education Programs with data gathering technicians, technical assistance, planning and coordination. In 28 events during FY 01 staff provided 35 days to this effort, of which 12 days were volunteer.

- **FY 01 Board and Steering Planning Meetings**

During the planning meetings the community members, key agency specialists, Karuk Tribe of California personnel and others participated in planning, implementing and evaluating the Ecosystem Awareness Workshops, Restoration Training Workdays, Project Proposals or other SRRC restoration activities. Notices for the board and steering committee meetings were mailed and posted on all key community bulletin boards. There was a total of 19 volunteer days attributed to the Board and Steering Committee meetings and 16 volunteer days attributed to the 36 planning meetings.

(See Appendix # 1 - Activities Schedule, Evaluations and Participation Log)

- **Community Restoration Plan**

SRRC reviewed and updated its Salmon River Community Restoration Plan. The Plan focuses on accomplishing associated Tasks in areas such as: Ecosystem Planning, Education, Aquatic Ecosystem Protection and Restoration, Terrestrial Ecosystem Protection and Restoration, Ecosystem Assessment. This Plan is used as an annual guide for the staff in achieving long and short range Goals identified by the Board, steering committee and the general community. It will be updated at least every year as new information, opportunities, or directions arise.

- **Partnership Building**

The SRRC participants continued to provide assistance to the Forks of Salmon School in coordinating and implementing their watershed education program. Students learned techniques to inventory, monitor, protect, and rehabilitate natural resources in Salmon River subbasin that are directly associated with the anadromous fisheries.

Our Stakeholders group, the Salmon Learning and Understanding Group (SLUG) has been unable to meet due to scheduling difficulties. We continue to meet with the USFS Salmon River District Ranger.

- **Project Development**

Through the Community Restoration Plan and the 3-Year Work plan the SRRC has identified key projects and project areas that need funding. The SRRC Coordinators worked with specialists from the managing agencies, Karuk Tribe, the private sector, and universities in the development of a number of restoration proposals. In addition to submitting 5 proposals in

FY 2001 to Klamath River Fisheries Restoration Task Force, the SRRC submitted a dozen restoration proposals to various funders such as: US Forest Service, California Dept. of Fish and Game, The Norcross Foundation, The McConnell Foundation, the Jobs-In-The Woods program, The Conservation Technology Support Program, several private foundations and others.

■ Personnel

The SRRC Staff attended all of the planning meetings for which they will be compensated through their salary. In FY-01 the Staff worked the equivalent of 298 eight–hour days under this agreement, of which 113.28 days were paid and the other 185 were in-kind contribution attributed specifically to this agreement. Of the total staff days for the grant period, over 62% were volunteered.

■ Technical Assistance

During FY 01 the SRRC received a broad range of technical support from key agency and University personnel, Tribal representatives, and private specialists at several planned Workshops and Workdays and other events. Support from these sources totaled 312 person/event days valued at $34444.80.

In addition, we received extensive technical assistance for our computer and Geographic Information Systems project, for initiation of a subbasin-wide private landowner inventory, for proposal development, and for general computer assistance.

The SRRC continued to work on developing a comprehensive Geographic Information System (GIS) that is utilizing data from the Klamath National Forest and from other sources. The SRRC is working in conjunction with technicians from the Klamath Resource Information System (KRIS). The SRRC will be tracking such characteristics as: unstable soils and roads, denuded riparian and up-slope habitats, fuels loading associated with private dwellings and opportunities for fuel breaks, native and noxious plant species populations, areas of the river used by anadromous fish species, SRRC's restoration sites, and other information.

■ Conferences/Workshops/Presentations

During FY 01 SRRC participants attended a variety of workshops to increase knowledge of restoration problems and solutions. SRRC staff made the following presentations:

Conference/ Presentation Name	Dates	Location
Klamath Fisheries Task Force Presentation	2/8/01	Brookings, OR
First International Knapweed Symposium Presentation	3/12-16/01	Cord I Lene, Idaho Coeur d' Alene
Salmonid Restoration Federation Conference Presentation	3/2-4/01	Chico, CA
Watershed Education Fair Presentation	5/4/01	Forks Elem School

Conference/ Presentation Name	Dates	Location
Klamath Symposium Presentation	5/21/01	Humbolt State Uni.
Klamath Task Force Technical Work Group Field trip	5/29/01	Salmon River
Bio-Generator Symposium	6/28/01	Yreka, CA
Friends of the River Noxious Weed Raft Trip Presentation	7/7-8/01	Klamath River - Happy Camp
Noxious Weed Presentation Raft Trip w/ Klamath Outdoor School	8/9/01	Klamath River - Somes Bar

SRRC participants attended various other conferences and training sessions, which include:

GIS Training in Portland,
Bio-Generator Symposium
Subbasin Planning Committee Meeting (host),
Fire Training Week (host),
Stream flow monitoring training in Arcata
Watershed Needs meeting in Yreka
Fish Kill Monitoring Training in Euerka

- **Current Status of Salmon River Subbasin Restoration Strategy:**
- Provided comments to USFS (cooperator)
- Modified introduction as agreed at meeting with Forest Service
- Modified and expanded Action Matrix as agreed at meeting with Forest Service
- Received TWG comments March 9th (2001)

Timeline – incorporate some TWG comments and produce final

Other Restoration Council Projects

Other specific projects included in SRRC's activities this year were: 1) FireSafe Council Development, 2) Jobs In The Woods - fuel reduction projects, 3) History CD production for the Humboldt Area Foundation, 4) Sediment Source Analysis (Roads with USFS), 5) Noxious Weed Eradication, 6) Recycling fire-camp trash, 7) local Native Plant Group, 8) Garbage Dive River Clean Up, 9) Outreach Equipment, 10) Klamath Resource Information System, 11) Toxic Awareness, 12) Community Economic Development, and 13) Watershed Education with 3 local schools. **(See Appendix # 1 - Activities Schedule, Evaluations and Participation Log)**

E) RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the Ecosystem Awareness Workshops and Volunteers Restoration Training Workdays, a cooperative local forum was provided whereby community members, agency personnel, tribal representatives, resource specialists and the general public interacted through information exchange, open discussion and on-the-ground training in diverse watershed rehabilitation, protection, and monitoring and inventory projects. During FY01the Salmon River Community Restoration Program continued to expand, hosting 77 restoration and training Workshops/Workdays, 35 planning and committee meetings, made 8 presentations,

and participated in 10 conferences. Volunteer support specifically for this agreement by staff, community members and others during FY 01was valued at $31,190.84. This dedication demonstrates not only strong local support for our efforts, but that we are making a real contribution toward the recovery of the Salmon River ecosystems.
(See Appendix # 2 - Workshop/Workday Evaluations & Notices)

F) SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This has been an eventful and rewarding year for the SRRC. The SRRC will continue to take the lead role in heightening community awareness, enlisting local support, and promoting cooperative land and resource management among all stakeholders. This is necessary to effectively rehabilitate the Salmon River watershed and specifically the fisheries resources. In its task to enlist potential partners in watershed management, the SRRC realizes that this may be done more efficiently by coordinating restoration and protection activities with management and regulatory agencies, local resource protection entities, private landowners, and education facilities that already exist within and outside the subbasin. The SRRC is working to increase its effectiveness on a local level, as exemplified by the 3 Salmon River Schools Watershed Education Program.

In addition to working with the 3 schools, the SRRC coordinated its projects with the Forks of Salmon Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department and the Sawyers Bar Water Board. It provided technical assistance by performing coordinated activities in areas such as fire prevention, fuels inventory, and erosion control. The SRRC will continue to give educational and informational presentations to groups within and outside the subbasin.

The SRRC is working on a cooperative project with the US Forest Service (Ukonom and Salmon River District's) with support from the Karuk Tribe to develop a strategy for restoration in the Salmon River subbasin, prioritize key areas to protect and prescribe types of projects needed. A major program being undertaken by the Salmon River Restoration Council and tied to the Restoration Strategy, is developing a Cooperative Fire Management Strategy for the Salmon River in which all stakeholders are involved. The formation of a Fire Safe Council is intended to produce this document. Another critical organizational and community challenge will be to provide the staff and other community members with enough income to sustain their pro-active work for the ecosystem.

In conclusion, the health of these aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems is the single most important factor in determining the ecological and economic well being of our rural riverine community. Cooperative community efforts such as the Salmon River Restoration Council are the best vehicle to achieve watershed/fisheries recovery with a minimum of dislocation to existing economic and social activities. As is evidenced by the SRRC's annual accomplishments, there exists a consistent expansion of community commitment to the protection and restoration of the Salmon River subbasin and in particular its anadromous fisheries resource. Without the support of the watershed residents and various associated stakeholders the recovery and maintenance of the watershed and fisheries may not be possible. Due to the Salmon River Subbasin's remoteness and management access problems, the government agencies must have the active cooperation and support of the communities to

expediently recover the fisheries resources associated with the Salmon River. The SRRC believes that strong community partnerships are essential to the recovery of the natural environmental and sustainable social conditions.

G) SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

Total funds allocated to SRRC for this project by USF&W: $ 25,000.00

Total Personnel Costs: $16,380.08

$ 550.00 for Contractual Technical Assistance
$ 1,224.00 for the Technical Coordinators for 102 hours @$12/hr
$ 1,950.00 for the Program Coordinators for 787 hours @$25/hr
$ 640.00 for the Program Coordinators for 41.5 hours @$16/hr
$ 6,297.00 for the Program Coordinators for 523.25 hours @$12/hr
$ 738.00 for the Secretary for 61.5 hours @$12/hr
$ 999.08 for staff benefits (payroll taxes & wkr's comp ins.)
$ 4,000.00 for volunteer's Per Diem

Total Expendable Equipment Materials & Supplies: $1,483.28

$ 874.82 for Printing and Reproduction
$ 340.00 for Postage
$ 268.46 for Office Supplies

Total Operations and Maintenance: $3,875.77

$ 1,572.43 for Travel & Transportation 5,072.4 miles @$.31/mi
$ 1,057.36 for Conference Fees
$ 148.47 for Telephone & Internet Costs
$ 385.56 for Equipment Rental
$ 261.83 for Utilities
$ 450.00 for Property Insurance

Total General and Administrative Expenses: $3,260.87

$ 2,142.00 for Wages
$ 71.91 for staff benefits (payroll taxes & wkr's comp ins.)
$ 125.00 for Subscriptions
$ 50.00 for Property Insurance
$ 96.60 for Equipment Rentl
$ 12.10 for Postage
$ 97.98 for Printing and Reproduction
$ 47.49 for Office Utilities
$ 188.84 for Supplies
$ 106.21 for Telephone
$ 322.74 for Travel

In Kind Contribution $103,355.97

H) APPENDICES:

1 – Activities Schedule, Evaluations and Participation Log
2 – SRRC Handouts, Workday and Workshop Posters, Planning Meeting Notices
3 – 2001 Revised Community Restoration Plan & Three Year Work Plan

Appendix #2
CRP-01
SRRC Handouts, Workday and Workshop Posters, Planning Meeting Notices

2000

Dear Fall Spawning Survey Walkers

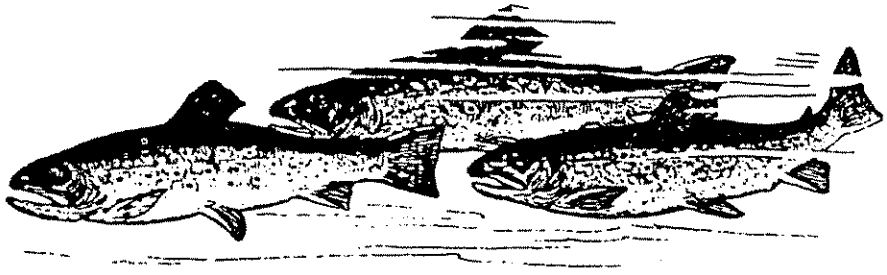
Hello and welcome to the kick-off of fall salmon spawning season. Commercial fishing at the mouth of the Klamath has closed for the season and the spawners are coming home. Large numbers of Chinook are already pooling up on the South Fork. This year we hope to have a meriad of volunteers ready to welcome their arrival, count their redds and ogle their carcasses.

Here's the lowdown for the upcoming season:

September 27th	**Mandatory Whitewater Safety Training** Meet at the Forks of Salmon USFS Compound located behind the Forks Elementary School. From 10:00 am to 2:00 pm Space is limited so please call SRRC and RSVP.
October 10th-11th	**Mandatory Fall Spawning Ground Survey Training** At Petersburg Fire Station in Cecilville Meet at 8:00 am
October 16th	First "Official" **Salmon River spawning survey** Meet at Forks of Salmon compound, 8 am.

Tentative survey schedule on the Salmon River for 2000

Thursday, October 19th
Monday, Oct. 23
Thurs., Oct. 26
Mon., Oct. 30
Thurs., Nov. 2
Mon., Nov. 6
Thurs., Nov 9
Mon., Nov. 13
Thurs., Nov 16
Mon., Nov. 20

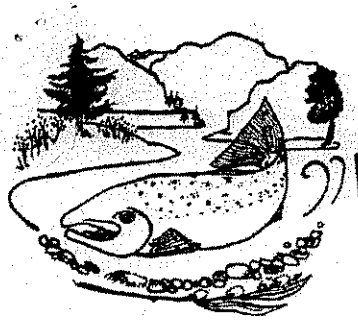


Surveys will continue after this date dependent upon river conditions.

Additionally, volunteers may be needed to walk tributary reaches on Wednesdays each week of the spawning season.
Volunteers are also needed for the Scott River on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Contact SRRC for more info (530) 462-4665 or email at fishcount@srrc.org.

2000



Salmon River Restoration Council

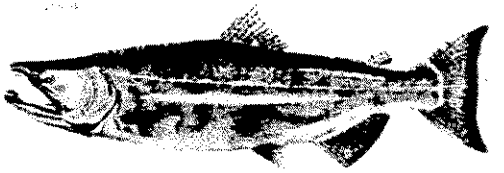
White Water Safety Review

Nov. 1, 2000 at the Watershed Center in Sawyers Bar

12:00-2:30pm

Bring a lunch and a change of clothes

SRRC is hosting a whitewater safety and carcass training for all you fishcounters that were unable to make it to Petersburg this year. Here's your last chance to get trained to participate in the Fall Chinook Salmon Carcass and Spawning Bed Surveys. We will review river hazards, Data collection, first aid, throw bags, reading the river, Equipment and more.

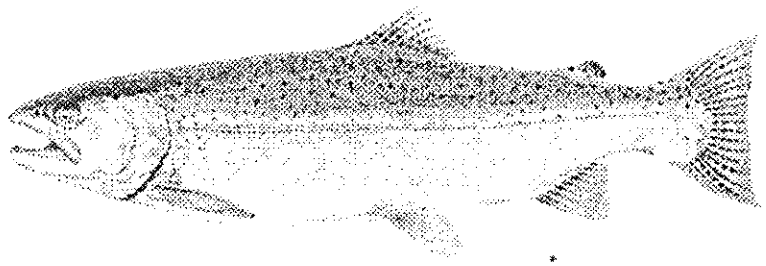


Call 530 462-4665 for more info or to sign up

Winter Steelhead Spawning Ground Survey Training 2001

Winter Steelhead Spawning Ground Survey Training

A cooperative project between the Salmon River Restoration Council, Karuk Tribe, USFS, and the CDFG



Monday, March 5th 2001

Meet at Forks of Salmon Community Center

9:00 am - 3:00 pm

Schedule	
9:00 am – 11:30	-Purpose of the Survey -STHD Life History -Review of past results -Protocol/Procedure -Data Management -Mapping -Stream Safety -Emergency Procedures -Work Schedule
11:30-12:00	Equipment fitting
12:00-12:30	Lunch
12:30-1:00	Travel to Nordheimer Creek
1:00-3:00	Practice Survey on Lower Nordheimer Creek

Wading gear is limited so please bring your own if you have some.
For more information contact SRRC at (530) 462-4665.

2001

2001 Salmon River Cooperative Spring Chinook and Summer Steelhead Dive Survey

July 23rd - 26th

You are invited to participate in the annual Spring Chinook and Summer Steelhead Dives on the Salmon River. This year's event will take place during the week of July 23rd starting off with Fish Kill Training on Monday, thru to Friday the 27th where the SRRC will take you on a Salmon River Watershed Field Trip that will end the week's sessions. All are invited to participate.

If you are a first or fifth year volunteer, the SRRC is having a White Water Safety and Fish Identification Training on Tuesday the 24th at 9am meeting at the Forks of Salmon Park.

Dive Gear is limited, so please send us the enclosed RSVP with your dive gear needs so we can accommodate you. Please bring any extra gear or equipment for others and of course bring your own if you have it.

NOTE: Due to the USFS and SRRC having some of the same addresses, you may have received the USFS and SRRC's Spring Dive RSVP letters. Please send back both RSVP's and indicate to whom you are going to participate under

For questions, call the Salmon River Restoration Council Watershed Center at 530 462-4665, and ask for Cathy Leavens, Fisheries Volunteer Coordinator.
Or email to cathy@srrc.org, Fax: 530 462-4664.

2001

the Third Annual Watershed Ed Fair

2001

May 24th

Forks of Salmon School

This is an event open to all you friends of the schools and community members who are interested in our watershed.

Come join in the fun, you're never too old to learn something!

If you'd like to help, there's lots to do.

We'll set up at 9am,

the fun begins at 9:30.

Bring a lunch and maybe a snack to share.

See you there!

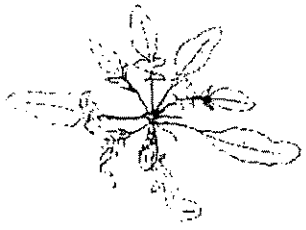
2001

Salmon River Restoration Council
Noxious Weed Management Program

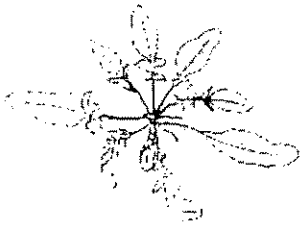
Upcoming Events

Spotted Knapweed Workdays
throughout 2001
Every Wednesday & Thursday
May-September

Listed below is a tentative schedule of activities for the summer of 2001. If you or a group of friends are interested in helping us on any of these days, if you need noxious weed help near you, or if you'd like to help in other ways, please let us know so we can expect and inform you of any changes.
Call Cathy at the Salmon River Restoration Council at 530 462-4665,
or email cathy@srrc.org.



Weed be seeing you out there!

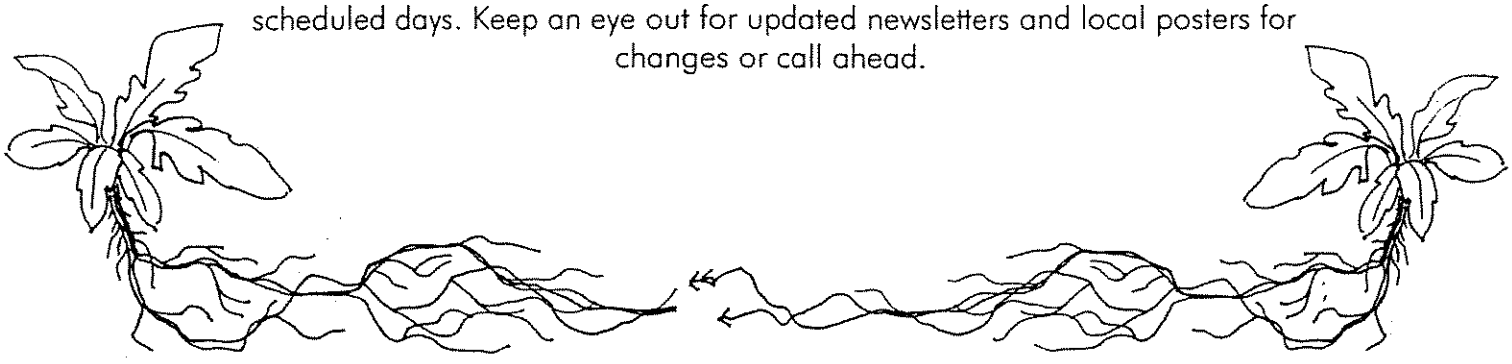


JUNE
Workdays are every Wednesday and Thursday
Fri. 8 - Sun. 17 - Summer on the Salmon Noxious Weed Week

JULY
Workdays are every Wed, and Thurs.
Fri.13 - Sun. 22 - Summer on the Salmon Noxious Weed Week

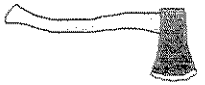
AUGUST
Workdays are every Wed. and Thurs
Fri. 10 - Sun. 19 - Summer on the Salmon Noxious Weed Week

* This schedule is tentative please keep in touch if you plan to attend any of these scheduled days. Keep an eye out for updated newsletters and local posters for changes or call ahead.



Scotch Broom Eradication

2001



This Coming -

Sunday, Feb. 25th 9 am Workday

Sawyers Bar Watershed Center (SRRC)

We will visit known Scotch Broom sites around Sawyers Bar. Plants will be yarded out with cables and a truck, other inaccessible plants will be cut and stumps smashed. A list of tools to bring: 4X4 truck, cables, chainsaw, sledgehammers, gloves, safety gear, and a lunch. Call SRRC for more info: 530 462-4665

Weed be seeing you there

2000

Salmon River Restoration Council

Steering Committee Meeting

November 1, 2000
Sawyers Bar Watershed Center
5:00-7:00 p.m.
"Potluck"

Agenda:

I. Call to Order
II. Review Agenda
III. **Focus Topic: Access & Travel Management Plan (ATM)**
  A. Guest Speaker - TBA
  B. Community Input (Which roads do we need? Which ones might we not?)
IV. Old Business
  A. Financial Report
  B. Project-Coordinator's Reports
    1. Development
      a. Pending Proposals
      b. New Projects/Proposals
    2. Implementation
    3. Monitoring Activities
V. New Business
  A. Calendar of Events
VI. Other Business
VII. Confirm Next Meeting
VIII. Adjournment

To all community members, we encourage you to come to this complimentary afternoon/evening activity. This is an important opportunity for community members, who use various roads, to share valuable knowledge and help provide direction to the Forest Service ATM process. The ATM process will be used as a guide for Roads Management in the future.

Also, the Forest Service is inviting everyone in the community to attend three (3) Open House sessions during the day regarding the ATM process. These will take place on November 1st (Forks a.m., Sawyers p.m.); November 2nd (Cecilville).

INTERESTED IN FIRE PROOFING PRIVATE PROPERTY?
Participate in one or all of the upcoming events during

FIRE AWARENESS WEEK 2001

Coming to Your Town Soon!

As part of Fire Awareness Week, the Salmon River Volunteer Fire and Rescue has identified some property in our drainage that needs to be cleared to ensure the safety of our residents. Community residents and concerned persons are invited to help out in this effort.

April 23rd- Fire Safety Refresher Course, Meet at Nordheimer Campground 9am-5pm*
This is a <u>great</u> opportunity to brush up on your basic fire skills.

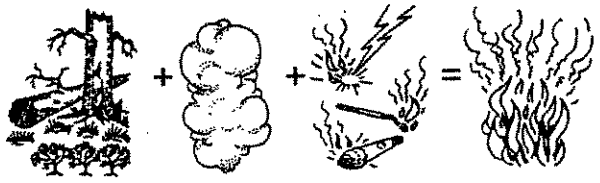
April 24th- Orientation at 9am Forks Community Center and a field trip to past fuels reduction sites. There will also be a Fire Safe Council meeting at 2 pm in the Forks.

April 25th- Sawyers Bar workday, meet at the Sawyers Bar Town Hall by 9 am.
There will be a school board meeting in Saywers at 4:30

April 26th- Cecilville workday, meet at Doyle Camp at 9 am.
There will be a potluck at 5 pm with a viewing of the History CD and music from the Salmon River Snipers at the Community Club in Cecilville

April 27th- Forks workday, meet at the Community Center at 9 am.

<u>YOU NEED TO BRING</u>
<u>to the WORKDAYS:</u>
-Handtools
-Water
-Lunch



*For monday attendees, dinner will be served by the Weenie Wagon at 5:30 pm.
*Breakfast will be served for overnighters, Tues, at 8 am at Forks Community Center
*Plenty of free camping will be available at Nordheimer Campground

If possible, call to confirm your place at the training–SRRC (530-462-4665)

2000

Roads Workshop

October 14, 2000

10:00-4:00

All community members are encouraged to attend!
Meet at SRRC Watershed Center
Bring a lunch and clothing for the field

AGENDA

10:00-11:00 Classroom Session (at SRRC Office):

The Big Picture- overview of effects of roads within the watershed, costs, potential funding and work opportunities

- SRRC Road Assessment Project
- Roads and Hydrologic Connectivity
  - Definitions
  - Principles of Construction and Maintenance of Roads

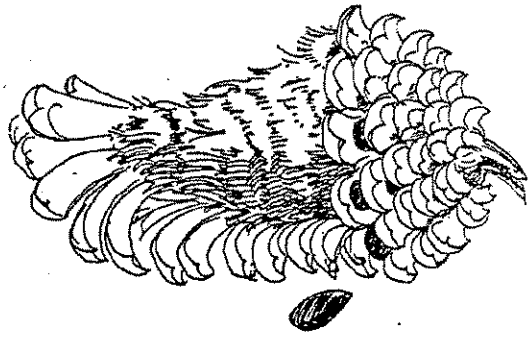
11:00-4:00 Field Session (up Eddy Gulch):

Site specific examples of road features:

- Crossings (culverts and low water)
- Cross-drains (culverts and rolling dips)
- Critical dips
- Road placement
- Ditch collection
- Diversion potential
- Landslides and gullies

Demonstration of the use of the GPS

Discussion -What can be done on our own roads

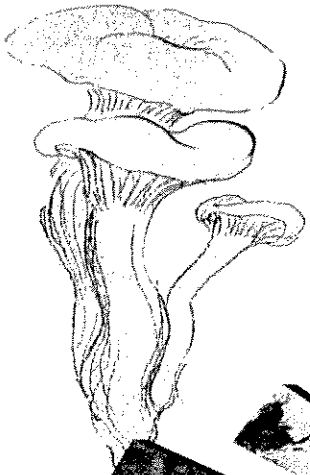


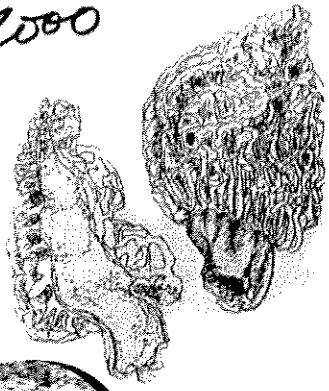
Instructors: Jim Villeponteaux Sue Maurer Karuna Greenberg
Will Harling Robert Will

Call SRRC for more information at 462-4665

25415 Sawyers Bar Rd
P.O. Box 1089
Sawyers Bar, CA 96027
e-mail: info@srrc.org

2000





Mushroom

Field Hunt

Sunday Nov. 5th

Meet at SRRC 9am

Bring ID guide

Raingear

Basket

Lunch

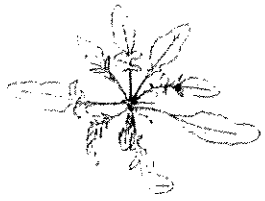
contact SRRC 462-4665 for more info

2001

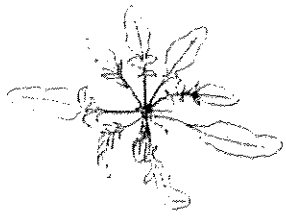
Interested in helping us control noxious weeds this year on the Salmon River

2001 May Noxious Weed Schedul

Listed below is a tentative schedule of activities for the month of May. If you or a group of friends are interested in helping us on any of these days, if you need noxious weed help near you, or if you'd like to help in other ways. Please let us know so we can expect you and inform you of any changes. Call Cathy at the Salmon River Restoration Council at 530 462-4665, or email cathy@srrc.org. Weed be seeing you out there!



2001 May Schedule of Activities



Mon. 7 - Forks of Salmon Elem. School Students Noxious Weed Day
Meet at Forks Elem. At 12:30

Wed 9 - Noxious Weed Workday meet SRRC 9:00 am

Thurs. 10 - 19 - Summer on the Salmon & National River Clean Up Week

Throughout this week we will be floating, river walking, and driving along the river roads and waterways collecting trash and digging noxious weeds.

Thur. 10 - Weed Identification/ Set-up Monitoring Sites meet SRRC 9:00 am
Fri. 11 - Specimen Knapweed Sites meet at Kelly's Kiosk 9:00 am
Sat 12 - Mainstem Float/Road Reaches meet at Somes Bar Store 9:00 am
Sun 13 - Mainstem Reaches Cont' meet at Forks Park 9:00 am
Mon 14 - Kelly's Bar - Meet at Kelly's Kiosk at 9:00 am
Tues 15 - River North Fork Walk/Road Reaches meet at SRRC 9:00 am
Wed 16 - River North Fork Reaches Cont' meet at Forks Park 9:00 am
Thurs 17 - River South Fork Walk/Float/Road Reaches meet at Forks Park 9:00 am
*Fri 18 - River Olympics at Forks of Salmon School (rain date – 5/25)
Sat 19 - River South Reaches Cont' meet at Doyle's Camp in Cecilville 9 am

Note this schedule will change more than once. So keep in touch.
*Special Day

Wed. 30 - Noxious Weed Workday with Forks Elem Students
Meet at SRRC at 9:00 am then to Forks Elem at 12:30.

Summer on the Salmon Week Dates for the summer

June Fri. 8 – Sun. 17
July Fri. 13 – Sun. 22
Aug Fri. 10 – Sun. 19

A Sept. week may be necessary we will inform of the dates if needed.

2001

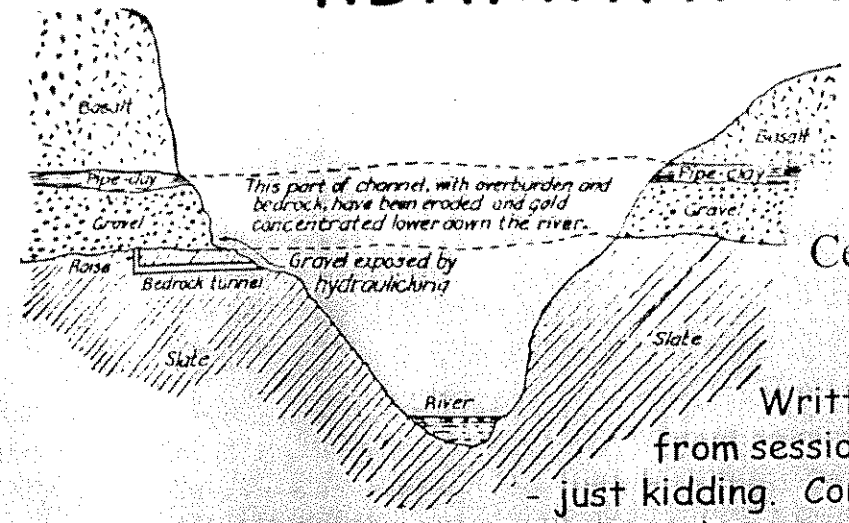
SRRC presents the second of four courses in the

Geology of the Klamaths *Series:*

Session #2

*note changes!

KLAMATH GEOLOGY II

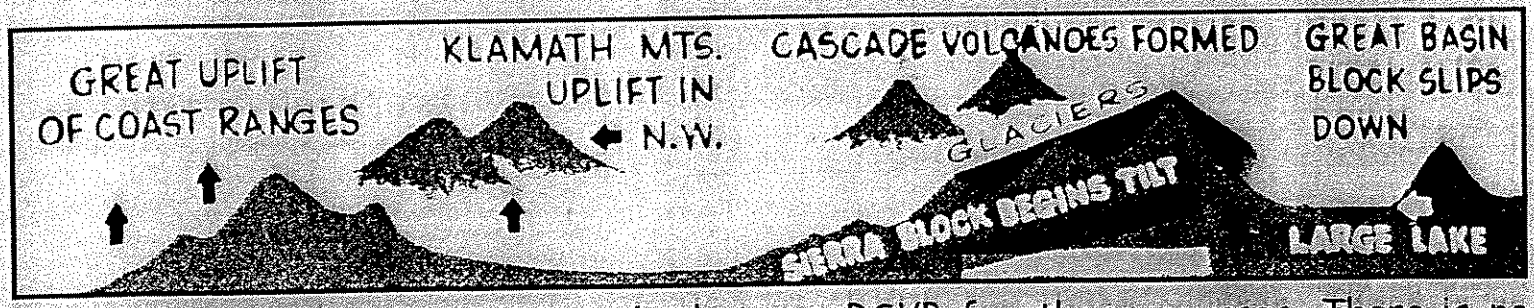


Taught by Geologist Don Elder

Saturday July 7th, 2001

Meet at the Forks Community Center at 9 am, *bring a lunch, water, hand lense, rock hammer...*

Written test covering lecture information from session #1 and take home reading assignment - just kidding. Continuation of topics covered in Session #1. Specific topics will depend on your feedback. We can dig more deeply into Salmon River terranes - plate tectonics- formation of the Klamath Mts. We can also introduce and provide background information for upcoming sessions - Geomorphology and Economic Geology. How about a field rock identification test?



For organizational purposes, we ask that you RSVP for these courses. There is no cost, except for unbounded enthusiasm. For more information or to RSVP, contact Will Harling at 469-3372, or the staff at SRRC (462-4665).

Other Courses in the Series:

Session #3 - ECONOMIC GEOLOGY "GOLD IS EXACTLY WHERE IT SHOULD BE"
Saturday + Sunday- Aug. 25th and 26th

Session #4 - LANDFORMS - Saturday- Sept.16th

-WATCH FOR FURTHER POSTERS-

2001

STREAMFLOW WORKSHOP

Wednesday, August 22nd

Meet at the Forks Community Club
at
9:00 am

Sue Maurer will be leading this workshop to train community members to measure streamflow volume in this critical flow year.

AGENDA

9:00 – 9:30 am	Introductions/Opening *"Why are we collecting data?"*
9:30 – 11:00 am	Hands-On Training on the River
11:00 – 4:00pm	Break-Out into Data Collection Teams to Measure Streamflow at our Hobo Temp Monitoring sites

*** Bring a Lunch and Drinking Water. Be Prepared to Get in the Water! ***

For more information contact:

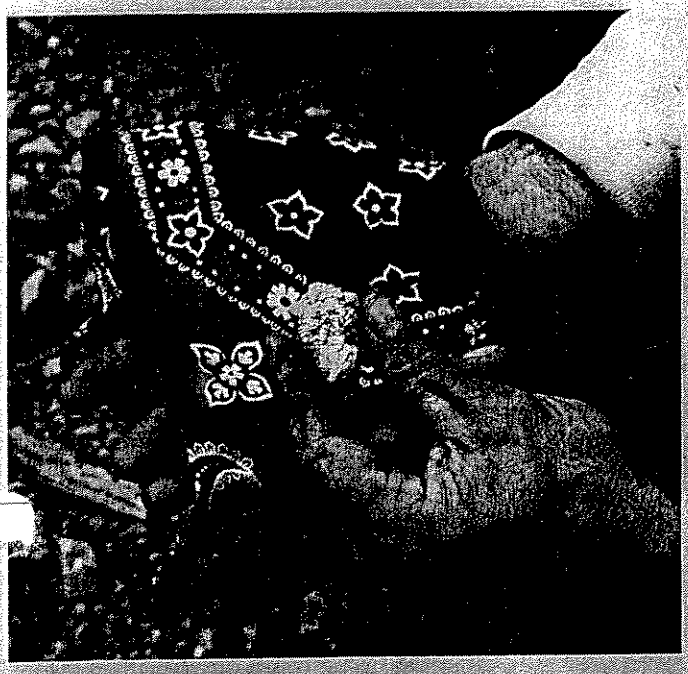
Sue Maurer, Workshop Leader	468-2630
Dara Pearson, Watershed Coordinator	469-3327
Salmon River Restoration Council	462-4665

SRRC presents the third of four courses in the 2001

Geology of the Klamaths *Series:*

Taught by Geologist Don Elder *Session #3*

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY-



"GOLD IS EXACTLY WHERE IT SHOULD BE"

Economic geology - Learn the "when, where and how" of Salmon River lode gold deposits. The geologic understanding of the orogenesis of these deposits is absolutely essential to any serious prospector. "Carry an acid bottle - Find gold." Topics of discussion will include hydrothermal fluids, mesothermal quartz-carbonate veins, fault control, fluid inclusions, stability fields of gold on a pH-fO2 diagram, system buffering reactions, the tectonics of gold, and many more subjects. We will also take a look at other minerals in the Salmon River with economic potential (jade, chrome, platinum, etc.) This course will include a trip underground.

Saturday + Sunday, August 25th + 26th

Meet at the Sawyers Bar School at 9 am, *bring a lunch, water, flashlight, hand lense, rock hammer...*

For organizational purposes, we ask that you RSVP for these courses. There is no cost, except for unbounded enthusiasm. For more information or to RSVP, contact Will Harling at 469-3372, or the staff at SRRC (462-4665).

Last Course in the Series:

Session #4- LANDFORMS- Saturday, September 15th

- WATCH FOR FURTHER POSTERS-

2001

SRRC presents the last of four courses in the

Geology of the Klamaths *Series:*

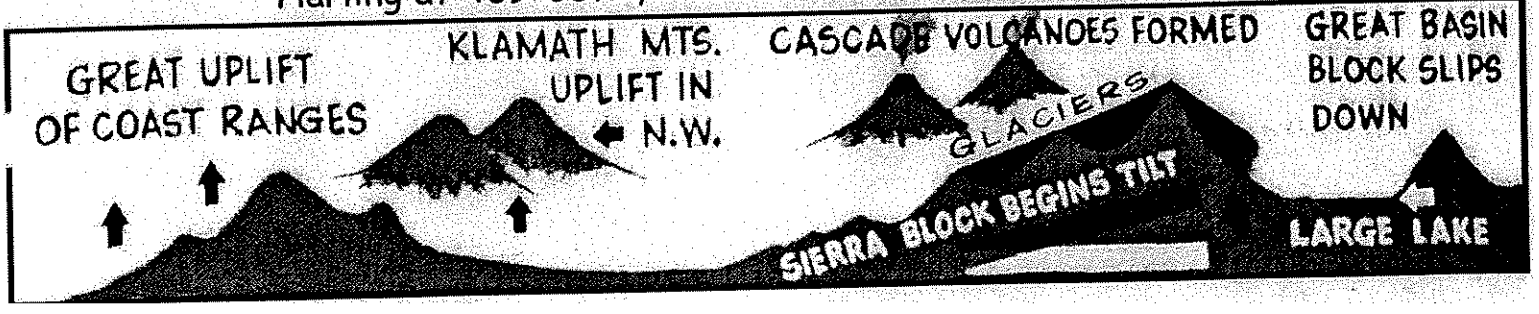
Taught by Geologist Don Elder Session #4

Etna Summit, 1850's courtesy of the Sis. Co. Museum

Many people believe mountain & valley terrain, which dominates the Salmon River basin, formed slowly by the erosion of the landscape by flowing water (fluvial processes). Water is but one of the agent of change - maybe the least significant? Gravity and ice are the main players - mass-wasting and glacial processes. This session will feature landslides and areas carved by glaciers. We plan to look at glacial moraines - some 150,000 years old, some less than 10,000 years old. We will look at landslides, both ancient & dormant, (1964 & 1997 vintage). We will also compare old photos of fresh slides to what we see today.

Saturday, Sept. 15th at 10 am *Meet at the Shadow Creek Campground, near Callahan Summit on the Cecilville-Callahan Highway bring a lunch, water and walking shoes.*

For organizational purposes, we ask that you RSVP for these courses. There is no cost, except for unbounded enthusiasm. For more information or to RSVP, contact Will Harling at 469-3372, or the staff at SRRC (462-4665).



2001

SALMON RIVER RESTORATION COUNCIL

is sponsoring a Computer Training Week January 15~19th, 2001

at the Watershed Center in Sawyers Bar.

This Training Week is for SRRC Staff and interested community members and includes components of Networking, Web Design, using the Windows operating system and use of other assorted programs.

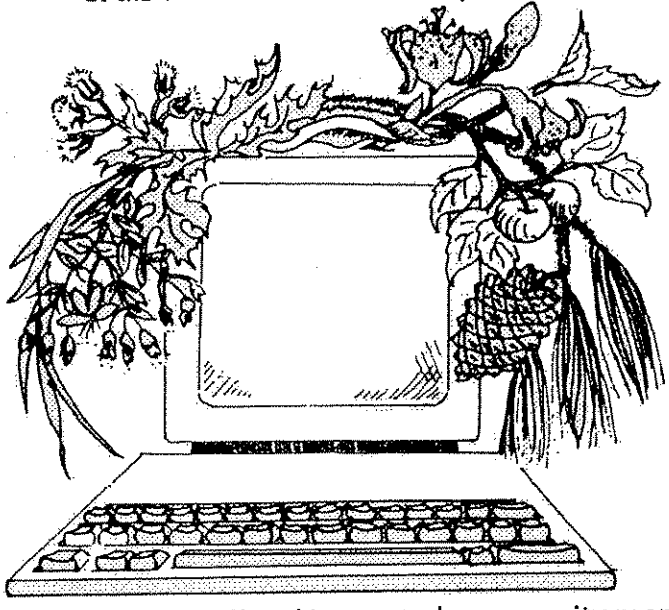
Also included will be an overview of GPS-GIS use. Jim Villeponteaux will be the lead instructor but the emphasize is on sharing expertise and everyone working together.

CALL FOR REGISTRATION 462-4665

SALMON RIVER RESTORATION COUNCIL

is sponsoring a Computer Training Week January 15~19th, 2001

at the Watershed Center in Sawyers Bar.

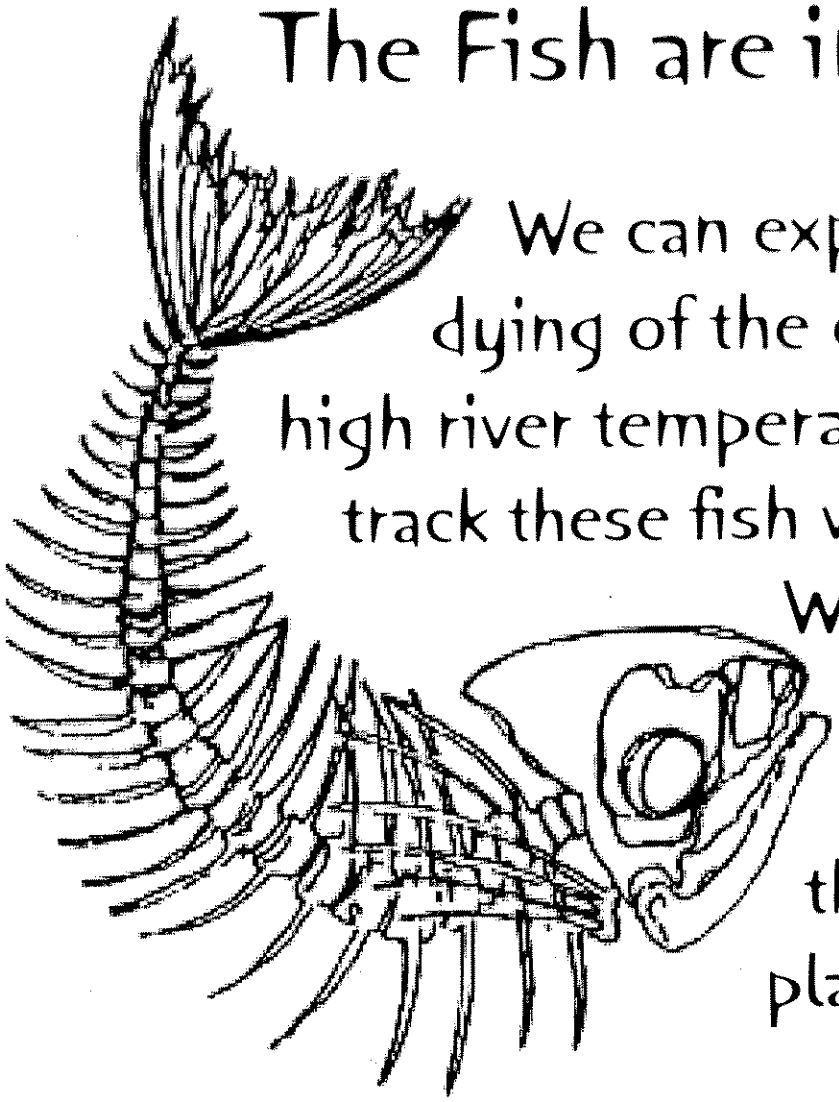


This Training Week is for SRRC Staff and interested community members and includes components of Networking, Web Design, using the Windows operating system and use of other assorted programs.

Also included will be an overview of GPS-GIS use. Jim Villeponteaux will be the lead instructor but the emphasize is on sharing expertise and everyone working together.

CALL FOR REGISTRATION 462-4665

The Fish are in Hot Water! 2001



We can expect to see fish dying of the effects of unusually high river temperatures. In order to track these fish we need your help. We would like to share our knowledge about tracking fish kills with the people who live and play on the River.

Monday, August 23rd, 9am

You can come and learn about the factors that contribute to fish kills and What to do if you see dead fish. We will also discuss the Salmon River Screwtrap. This is a joint project involving the USFWS, the Karuk Tribe, SRRC and local community members.

Bring: a mask and snorkel (some will be available)
swimming gear/river shoes
lunch and drinking water

for more info contact Sarah at the Salmon River Restoration Council 462-4665

Appendix #3
CRP-01
2001 Revised Community Restoration Plan & Three Year Work Plan

COMMUNITY RESTORATION PLAN
(2001 REVISION)

I. OVERVIEW

The Salmon River is a high priority areas for restoration and may be one of the most restorable watersheds due to its comparatively intact biological functions, strong stakeholder commitment, and high potential for consistent management across the largely federally owned watershed. The 751 square mile Salmon River watershed is currently inhabited by an estimated 300 people with 98.7% of the land being in federal ownership, 1.3% in private and 67% is in the Karuk Tribes Ancestral Territory. The area in the vicinity of the Salmon and Klamath River confluence is regarded by the Karuk Tribe as the "Center of the World" known as Katamin.

Despite severe hardship to this "at risk" isolated forest community, the people have demonstrated their commitment to this spectacular area by aggressively participating in organized watershed restoration and resource protection activities. The health of these aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems is the single most important factor in determining the ecological and economic well being of our rural riverine community.

Through the Salmon River Restoration Council's (Council) Community Restoration Program created in 1993, a series of Ecosystem Awareness Workshops, Field Trips and Volunteer Training Workdays has been planned and held annually to increase stakeholder cooperation and support. Using education as the vanguard, the SRRC has sponsored over 250 of these events and has enlisted over 5,500 volunteer person days from staff, community members and friends to learn and understand natural processes and provide assistance in restoring the subbasin. Programs highlight the native anadromous fisheries. The Council has brought in countless resource specialists who have shared key resource information to increase the capacity of the local residents to actively participate in stewarding the private and public lands. The Klamath River Fisheries Task Force recognizes that in the Salmon River subbasin, the Council has taken the lead role in heightening local community awareness and enlisting support to rehabilitate the anadromous fisheries and related resources.

Increased awareness and participation has taken place through the Council's Watershed Education Program in the three elementary schools and through the Council's annual series of Ecosystem Awareness Workshops/Fieldtrips and Volunteer Training Restoration Workdays. Some of the key areas where the Council has directed its attention include: subbasin restoration planning; fire and fuels management; fisheries assessment, protection, and enhancement; roads assessment and management; vegetation management – native plant propagation, noxious weed management, and forest vegetation assessment; watershed and restoration monitoring; and more recently recycling and toxics management. Activities related to many of these focus areas incorporate: cooperation; education; planning; assessment; protection and restoration; monitoring; and fundraising. Promoting economic stability based on restoration is of key concern to the Council.

In response to the devastating wildfires which have burned an estimated 30% of the Salmon River subbasin and several homes since the early '70s, the SRRC has reduced excessive fuels at numerous private residences, prioritizing those owned by the elderly or disabled, and initiated shaded fuel breaks around the towns and key neighborhoods. This has been accomplished through both volunteer efforts and paid projects mostly

funded by the U.S, Fish and Wildlife administered Jobs-in-the Woods Program. Roads assessment and the development of neighborhood stewardship road care is an on-going activity for participants whose goal is to maintain safe roads for people and the environment. The Council has been manually managing various noxious weeds in an organized effort since 1994 and has developed and is currently implementing a non-chemical model for eliminating an outbreak of Spotted Knapweed in isolated areas on over 30 miles of the river corridor. The Council is providing technical assistance to community members in the development of an Ecosystem (Land) and Resource Management Plan for their properties and surrounding area. Fire has been identified as the greatest threat to the landowners. A Fuels Management Plan is being developed that protects structures and safe critical access routes as well as the natural environment. The Council has utilized the Klamath Resource Information System (KRIS) as a central repository of information that displays several restoration and monitoring activities within the Salmon River watershed. This education and monitoring tool is available on CD, and can be found on the SRRC computers.

The SRRC believes that strong community partnerships based on compatible socio-economic processes are essential to the recovery of the natural environment. Due to the Salmon River subbasin's remoteness and access problems, managing agencies must have the cooperation and support of the communities to recover the fisheries resources associated with the Salmon River. This cooperative effort is even more important in light of the Forest Service's reduction in specialist coverage due to personnel cut-backs and current management direction. Local citizen efforts, like the Council's, are one of the best vehicles to achieve watershed/fisheries recovery with minimal dislocation of existing economic and social structures.

The Council's Board of Directors represents a broad spectrum of economic and social interests, including a designated representative from the Karuk Tribe. The Council maintains the Salmon River Watershed Center in Sawyers Bar. Currently there are 9 staff members (part pay and part volunteer) that work at the center. Other employees work on specific projects as developed by the Council. The Council serves as a conduit for work for several community members and businesses through cooperative agreements, grants and contracts from numerous funding sources.

We are involved in several cooperative planning activities, most notably a "Salmon River Restoration Strategy: An Approach to Aquatic Ecosystem Recovery". The Council is working with the Forest Service and others in taking a scientific and cultural approach to prioritizing areas to treat and types of prescriptions for restoration and protection. This plan will be referenced by managers in the West as a model for planning restoration in other watersheds. Our group is known throughout the region for its ability to create both a cooperative and innovative community based restoration program. Since 1994 the SRRC has developed and annually updated a Community Restoration Plan to define our goals and objectives and to provide general direction to staff and project leaders.

II. MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Salmon River Restoration Council is to assess, protect, restore

and maintain the Salmon River ecosystems with the active participation of the local community, focusing on restoration of the anadromous fisheries resources and the development of a sustainable economy. We provide assistance and education to the general public and cooperating agencies by facilitating communication and cooperation between the local communities, managing agencies, Native American Tribes, and other stakeholders.

III. GOALS

1) LONG TERM

A) Enlist community members in a cooperative approach to protect and restore the Salmon River aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, emphasizing the anadromous fisheries and biologically unique features.

B) Promote economic stability in the community by diversifying job opportunities based on restoration, conservation, and management of the Salmon River aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, emphasizing the anadromous fisheries resource.

C) Promote cooperative planning, education, assessment, restoration monitoring, and management efforts between the agencies, the local tribes, resource users, the community and others for the protection and restoration of the Salmon River ecosystem.

D) Assist in filling in the resource management gaps left by traditional large governmental agencies, such as the Forest Service, who have a difficult time with small, or non-traditional projects – both in terms of conception and implementation. This could include activities, such as: stewardship; feasibility studies; adaptive management projects; research; inventory and survey; and monitoring. (This goal was recommended for inclusion by USFS District Ranger)

2) SHORT TERM

A) Increase "stakeholder" support for ecosystem management through planned educational and cooperative activities. Accomplish this via the "Community Restoration Program's" (CRP) planned volunteer Ecosystem Awareness Workshops and Restoration Training Workdays and other instructive events hosted locally, regionally and nationally. Utilize the CRP format to identify old and new resource areas of interest, conflict and/or of concern. Bring together varying interests and viewpoints to explore common understandings and solutions. Develop "stakeholder" collaborative efforts in areas of work where common ground exists.

B) Identify and prioritize key resource problems and restoration opportunities on public and private lands. Use existing information and planning tools, such as the Forest Service's Ecosystem (Watershed) Assessments and the Salmon River Subbasin Restoration Strategy, and this Plan to identify

appropriate projects to accomplish on federal and private lands. Provide technical and administrative assistance and volunteer labor to community members, schools, agencies, tribes, etc. for development, funding, and implementation of prioritized restoration projects. Develop additional planning and assessment tools as necessary. Update the planning tools when needed.

C) Identify and fill in key data gaps and upgrade existing data bases associated with prioritized ecosystem assessment private and public lands in the subbasin. Utilize Geographic Information System (GIS) and Global Positioning (GPS) equipment to accomplish this goal. Provide this information to all interested parties, emphasizing needed GIS products identified by the SRRC, local schools, volunteer fire and rescue departments, and tribes as well as involved organizations, agencies, tribes, etc. Incorporate this data in the Klamath Resource Information System (KRIS).

D) Reduce the potential for the recurrence of large, high severity wildfires so as to minimize further significant impacts to the watershed, affecting the fisheries resources. Facilitate the creation and administration of a Fire Safe Council to assist in the development of suppression and fuels reduction on private, public and tribal lands. Develop a Coordinated Fire Management Strategy involving all stakeholders that emphasizes the identification and protection of the highest values at risk. Prioritize fuels management activities. Promote the development of local fire fighting forces to address federal and private strategic fuels reduction and wildfire management needs. Promote the protection of people and their residences/ businesses and their associated critical access routes as the highest priority in the fuels reduction and fire management. Identify and protect prioritized natural resource values at the subbasin level.

E) Control Spotted Knapweed and other prioritized noxious weeds in the Salmon River subbasin through a cooperative Noxious Weed Program. Coordinate local, regional, and national support for this Program through education and outreach. Develop various approaches to noxious weed management that includes: prevention measures, education, stakeholder support, inventory, planning, monitoring, and fundraising. Use non-chemical groundwork methods for controlling these invasive weeds. Develop an annual Coordinated Noxious Weed Management Plan that addresses short and long-term needs. Create a model for communities in similar ecosystems for controlling noxious weeds at a watershed level without chemical pesticides/herbicides. Provide demonstration model which reduces the need and use of pesticides. Develop sufficient funding to maintain the Program.

F) The SRRC should develop, maintain, and administer a Fisheries Working Group, that includes the local fishing interests, agencies, tribes, organizations, the community and general public to address prioritized needs and problems associated with the runs of chinook and coho salmon, steelhead, and resident trout in the Salmon River and Klamath River. Create an annual Work Plan to identify and prioritize actions. Include this group in

planning and develop associated products. Spring Chinook should receive extra attention. The SRRC should initiate the review and amendment of the "Salmon River Spring Chinook Recovery Plan" (1991) to identify progress and offer new direction, where needed The SRRC should develop support and funding for coordinating these effort.

G) The SRRC should insure that fisheries surveys are completed annually. Juvenile surveys are needed in addition to adult population and spawning surveys. Absence and presence surveys need to be expanded into unknown areas. Species to monitor for include: Native—Winter and Summer Steelhead; Spring & Fall chinook Salmon; Coho Salmon; Introduced—German brown trout, eastern brook trout, chad and others. Identify, monitor, and reduce impacts to the Salmon River anadromous fisheries that occur both inside and outside the subbasin. Develop support and seek adequate funding.

H) Increase education activities for the Salmon River ecosystem by maintaining and expanding our Watershed Education Program. In addition to the 3 School's Curriculum and related activities, develop education opportunities that increase the integration of universities, colleges, and other higher learning facilities. Explore the creation of a field station or educational center that provides opportunities for community members and the education community to increase their knowledge and increase scientific information on the natural and human processes in the Salmon River. Assist Klamath Outdoor School in development of regional ecosystem educational program for teenagers and young adults.

I) Develop feasibility studies and pilot projects to address resource problems created by land use, such as in: forestry, roads, grazing, mining, etc.. Develop new and adaptive methods for mitigating the impacts of the traditional uses. These projects should develop markets that utilize non-traditional products and methods to help pay for the restoration costs. Also develop projects that utilize the resource users and resource neighbors to achieve a desired condition.

J) Develop and implement a short and long term monitoring strategy. Assess subbasin ecosystem conditions and the effect of restoration at the project and program level.

IV. ORGANIZATIONAL BACKGROUND

In Fiscal Year 1992, a focused group of several Salmon River community members received support and were funded by the Klamath River Fisheries Task Force through the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to host a series of cooperative workshops for the communities in the Salmon River subbasin. These well-attended workshops were aimed at increasing local awareness to help protect and restore the dwindling populations of spring Chinook salmon and summer steelhead in the Salmon River. The community response was overwhelmingly positive and illegal harvest of these species

was noticeably reduced.

In response to the local community's evident desire to protect and restore the Salmon River anadromous fisheries, the Salmon River Community Restoration Program (Program) was created in 1993. The Program enlists community members' support by:

1) Increasing local awareness and ability to contribute to restoration.
2) Stimulating the development of a local Salmon River watershed restoration group (Salmon River Restoration Council).
3) Developing cooperative restoration plans.
4) Implementing short-term and long-term protection and restoration measures/projects.

Increased local involvement and broadened volunteer efforts led to the formation of the Salmon River Restoration Council. Since 1995 the SRRC has been an autonomous non-profit organization with 501 (c)(3) status. The Council has entered into various agreements and collaborative partnerships with the managing and regulating agencies, tribes, local organizations, and others.

Since 1996 the Salmon River Watershed Center has been maintained in Sawyers Bar at the old Forest Service office through a special-use rental agreement. This facility serves as a community center for restoration as well as providing the Council with an office. A need for more space for the Council's activities has been identified. A web page has been on line since 1997. The Council has utilized other educational tools, including: newsletters, brochures, posters, displays, handouts and other updates for outreach and educational purposes.

The Council has acted as the catalyst for resolving resource conflict and promoting stakeholder cooperation. Through a pro-active educational approach, many of the resource user groups are participating in reducing negative impacts from resource use activities, such as: mining, logging, fishing, recreation, etc.. The SRRC has helped form and maintain stakeholder working groups, such as the Salmon Learning and Understanding Group (SLUG), which was formed in 1997. The SLUG includes participation from the US Forest Service, Karuk Tribe, Klamath Forest Alliance, Siskiyou County Roads Department, and others to focus on restoring the Salmon River. The Council initiated and helps maintain the Mid-Klamath/Salmon Fishermen and Guides Association to work on the development of better fishing practices and management. In 1997 the SRRC and the USFS entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that promotes healthier ecosystems and mutually benefits both entities. Through this MOU there are several examples of how collaboration has helped streamline some administrative and political processes to accomplish needed projects. Since 1998, the Council is also engaged in a MOU with over 20 agencies in Siskiyou County to control noxious weeds of which the SRRC is very active member. The Council has helped to form a Salmon River Fish Working Group in 1999 to address the needs of fisheries. The Council is currently formalizing a Salmon River fire management planning group to address a strategy to reduce fuels to reduce wildfire severity. The group is administered and facilitated by the Restoration Council as a Fire Safe Council. The SRRC works on projects with the California Departments of Fish and Game and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The Lower South Fork Watershed Analysis

(USFS-1997) identifies the SRRC as playing an important role to help bring landowners into cooperation and support for restoration in the subbasin. There is a more complete List of Accomplishments attached to this document and located in the office files.

V. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

There are an estimated 250 people currently living within the Salmon River watershed. The Salmon River Restoration Council is made up of members of the Salmon River community who come from a variety of economic backgrounds, such as: logging, fishing, agriculture, mining, the public school system, county road crews, the US Forest Service, small cottage industries and others. There are a number of Karuk and Shasta Indians inhabiting the subbasin, many of whom participate in SRRC's activities. Many residents of the Salmon River community rely directly on the natural resources for commercial, recreational, and subsistence uses. Management policies on federal lands have resulted in several community residents being forced to move from their homes on federal mining claims, and the local population count has dropped off severely during the last decade. Loss of residences, mostly due to Forest Service policy changes, and lack of employment have led to a severe decline in students to attend the local schools. Some of these schools are facing closure. More recently it has become significantly difficult to retain young families. Despite severe hardship to this "at risk" isolated forest community, the people have demonstrated their commitment to this spectacular area by aggressively participating in organized watershed restoration and resource protection activities.

VI. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Historically, the economy of the Salmon River has been derived predominantly from resource extraction activities. Mining, logging, fishing, guide services, boating and the US Forest Service have been the main income sources along with support industries such as local stores, the public school system and county road crews. Most of the resource extraction income opportunities have sharply decreased due to declining prices, shrinking supplies and increased regulation for environmental protection.

After the recent catastrophic fires and subsequent logging operations ended, jobs on the river have been minimal. The Forest Service moved out of the basin in the early 80's. These employment gaps have seriously impacted support industries as well. The local stores have either closed or are on the verge of closing, and the public schools are threatened with closure. Although recreation, particularly boating, seems to be on the rise it offers limited opportunity. Since adoption of the Northwest Forest Plan the focus of federal land management has begun to shift from resource extraction to protection and restoration through diversifying job opportunities.

More technical jobs, such as internet and e-mail associated opportunities, research, and education are new sources of income. Increased computer skills in clerical, surveying, editing, bookkeeping, etc. have surfaced in restoration as being a new source of employment for community members. Fuels Management, Road Assessments and Restoration, Fisheries surveys, Noxious Weed Control, Native Plant collection and propagation, Watershed Education and other forms of work have provided restoration jobs locally. Developing a market for alternative products to help off-set the cost of management needs (ie.-plantations) has been identified as a new

potential source of income. One challenge for ecosystem management in the Salmon River is that there are limited numbers of people to perform the work outlined by the Council.

The SRRC has increased the community's ability to handle restoration stewardship. There are both larger projects that use a more concentrated work force and cash layout and smaller projects that are promoted to enlist community members in an everyday stewardship approach that provide various benefits. The economic benefits of larger projects are that they offer part time employment to community members and protect the value of the resources. Some of the smaller everyday stewardship projects, such as the road stewards, make roads safer for the environment and for human use. This saves money for community members by reducing accidents, flat tires and vehicle damage in addition to preventing road failure. It has also enhanced income from tourism.

VII. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS, KEY RESOURCE INFLUENCES, AND LIMITING FACTORS

Water Quality and Quantity

The Salmon River is recognized as one of the more biologically intact ecosystems. It is the largest cold water producing subbasin in the Klamath River Basin. The Salmon River is also known for being one of the cleanest rivers in the state. Over three quarters of a million acres of designated federal wilderness surrounds the river corridor. Headwaters of this riverine jewel flow predominantly from the Marble Mountain, the Trinity Alps and the Russian Wilderness areas. A staff gauge has been maintained in the Salmon River almost continuously since 1911. The peak flows occurred dueing the 1964 flood event (??????CFS) and the lowest flow recorded was in ???????? with ??????? CFS recorded. The Salmon River experiences an average of 35??? Inches of rain annually. Rain on snow events are not uncommon.

In July 1996, isolated thunderstorms caused extensive stream scouring in Poison Gulch in the Upper South Fork of the Salmon River and in Music Creek in the upper North Fork. These debris torrents that originated in the headwaters created slugs of mud that were noticeable at the mouth of the Klamath River at the Pacific Ocean. The Salmon River is prone to this type of summer thunderstorm event, which causes stream scouring.

At the end of 1996 and beginning of 1997 a large flood event took place on the Salmon River and elsewhere in the region. Water temperatures were predicted to increase as a result of the 1997 New Year's high water event that stripped several areas of their riparian vegetation and caused extensive land sliding. This de-stabilization has taken place both in the riparian and upslope areas. Pool frequency and depth noticeably decreased, particularly in the South Fork of the Salmon River.

The current level of percipitation indicates that drought conditions may be on the horizon in 2001 and possibly beyond. Flows are currently as low as typical summer levels.

Fisheries

Most of the river corridor is designated as Wild and Scenic due to its high fisheries values. The entire Salmon River subbasin is identified as a Tier 1 Key Watershed under the President's Forest Plan (USFS 1994). The Klamath National Forest's (KNF) Land and Resource Plan (USFS 1994) identifies the Salmon River as having the most anadromous fisheries habitat in the KNF.

Historically the runs of Spring Chinook Salmon were very large (USFS 1994) and are thought to have been much larger than the fall runs. Spring Chinook Salmon were the most desired commercial species in the Klamath Basin. Three canneries were still in operation by 1912 (Main Salmon Ecosystem Analysis-USFS 1995). There have been local indications that a small commercial spring Chinook Salmon cannery may have existed on the North Fork of the Salmon (local history). By 1931 the Klamath River spring Chinook population seemed to almost entirely disappear and the depletion of other salmon runs was progressing at an alarming rate (Snyder 1931). I

Currently the Salmon River subbasin is noted for having one of the largest and most viable runs of wild Spring Chinook salmon in California. Although these fish are not identified as being eligible for listing under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (NMFS 1998), this wild Spring Chinook Salmon run is at-risk of extinction. There were an estimated 222 adult Spring Chinook counted in the annual population survey (Dive) which took place in August of 2000. Wooley Creek, the major watershed in the Marble Mountains, offers a significant cool water contribution to the main stem Salmon River, and is identified by experts as being one of the major refugia for spring Chinook Salmon on the West Coast.

There are both summer and winter runs of native Klamath Province Steelhead present, both of which are candidates for listing under the ESA. Summer steelhead populations throughout California and in the Salmon River are extremely low and are threatened with extinction. A smaller run of Coho salmon, currently listed as Threatened under the ESA, is also present. Resident trout are located throughout the subbasin. Except possibly for Fall Chinook Salmon, information for the Salmon River fisheries runs is extremely limited both in the Salmon River and in the Klamath River and Pacific Ocean.

Biodiversity

The Salmon River has long been known for its exceptionally high quality waters as well as boasting one of the richest regions of species diversity in the temperate zones. For example, the Russian Wilderness area is the home to 17 different species of conifers in the Horse Range Lakes, known to be the highest number of different conifer species in the world. One of the largest incense cedars on the planet is located in the Little North Fork tributary of the Marble Mountain Wilderness. In general, the Salmon River is characterized by coniferous tree associations that change with elevations. The major forest types have various understory elements that characterize them specifically, depending on soil type and exposure. The Salmon River has a high incidence of mollusks and amphibians throughout the subbasin, many of which are identified as Forest Service –Survey and Manage species.

Geology
The Salmon River region is a geologically complex area that includes three distinctive rock belts, primarily of meta-sedimentary rock, with many granitic intrusions. At elevations below 4000 feet, the granitic rock is deeply weathered and the terrain highly dissected. These steep slopes are prone to shallow rapid landslides. Landsliding is the dominant land forming process in the subbasin and large earthflow deposits occur in the area. Humboldt State University graduate student Kelly Duncan has identified the lower section of the Little North Fork as being one of the most heavily scoured drainages in the Salmon River subbasin. The SRRC utilizes the Salmon River Sediment Analysis (USFS 1994) for planning, assessment, and monitoring purposes.

Fire
The Salmon River watershed is one of the highest fire risk areas in the Klamath National Forest. It has a high natural frequency of lightning occurrence. In recent years the Offield Fire (1973) burned the area near the river confluence. The Hog Fire (1977) burned extensively in the lower North and South Fork watershed and in Nordheimer and Crapo Creeks on the main stem. The total area burned was about 55,000 acres. In 1987, wildfires burned 90,900 acres in four separate areas, covering much of the Salmon River subbasin. In 1994, the Specimen fire burned approximately 7,500 acres in the Specimen and Little North Fork drainages of the North Fork. It is estimated that over 30% of the Salmon River subbasin has burned since the early '70s. These fires have resulted in the large-scale conversion from conifer forests to brushfields (Thornburg 1997).

A more natural role is being placed on brining fire back into the system rather than continuing to focus on excluding fire from the forest. Agency policies to exclude fire are currently in transition. There are opposing goals in society that make this transition difficult and often times confusing. The Karuk tribe is taking a lead role in in getting fire back into a more natural condition in the Salmon River and elsewhere in the Ancestral Territory.

In the winter of 1995-1996, we experienced an unusually heavy snow, combined with wind, which created a tremendous number of downed and broken trees and other damage to woody vegetation. This has exacerbated the wildfire problem. In response, the FS planned several salvage sales hoping to reduce fuel loading in the project areas. Most projects in mixed conifer types did not have pre treatment prescribed. Adequate monitoring to test this hypothesis is needed and was not provided for.

In the summer/fall of 1999, a large wildfire burned over 100,000 acres in the New River subbasin located to the West of the Salmon River. This fire threatened to come into the Salmon River several times. A small fire named the Stein Fire burned several hundred acres in the Marble Mountain Wilderness in 1999, and three man-made fires occurred along the main Salmon River road.

In the summer of 2000, several arson caused fire were started and quickly extinguished through a coordinated response in the Somes/Orleans area. One fire was started at the mouth of the Salmon River and burned over 80 acres before it was contained and extinguished. Several homes in the Merrill Creek neighborhood were threatened.

Noxious Weeds

Various non-native invasive pests have shown up in recent years. Several noxious weeds are beginning to establish themselves in the watershed. Among these are star thistle, spotted and diffuse knapweed, Scotch and Spanish broom, sweet clover, Marlahan mustard, bull thistle, and others. Some believe that these aggressive plants will take over the natural plant processes in various areas of the Salmon River area, retarding recovery of disturbed areas and displacing native plant communities.
The Council has been managing noxious weeds in an organized effort since 1994. As identified earlier we are working as a partner in the Siskiyou County Noxious Weeds Management Area Group. We bring to this group a non-pesticide approach to controlling noxious weeds. One of the greatest concerns the community has for noxious weed management is that it will lead to the reintroduction of broad applications of herbicides throughout the subbasin. Unknown to the community until recently, Siskiyou County Department of Agriculture has been spraying toxic chemicals (some unregistered for use on federal lands and/or near water) for over a decade in wildfire areas, campgrounds, roadsides, and stream and river access. To improve cooperation and to protect the environment in a manner that is consistent with the principles of Integrated Pest Management, the SRRC has developed a strategy for eliminating spotted knapweed (State rated Class "A" pest) that does not utilize chemical herbicides. Control of weed populations is often not be attainable without addressing the spread of these plants. Land management and resource uses have been identified as activities that increased the spread of various invasive plants. Noxious weeds are related to disturbance. Restoration is closely associated with disturbance. Various restoration efforts may be hampered by noxious weeds. To control many of these noxious weeds a comprehensive management scheme that addresses disturbance may be necessary.

Additional Impacts

Aside from significant impacts from wildfire and several floods, there have been extensive habitat alterations caused by human related activities that have taken place in more recently and in the more distant past such as: historic hydraulic mining activities, road building, fishing, logging and other land uses.

VIII. KEY RESOURCE PROBLEMS AND LIMITING FACTORS

The Klamath River Fisheries Task Force has identified high water temperatures and excessive sediment production as being the key limiting factors for the anadromous fisheries resource in the Salmon River subbasin. The Forest Service has identified the recent catastrophic fires as a major contributor of sediment to the Salmon River; also, these fires have eliminated significant areas of riparian cover in the subbasin (Salmon River Sediment Analysis - USFS, 1994). Since the Hog fire in 1977, Salmon River water temperatures have exceeded 77 degrees Fahrenheit (West, et al 1991). The recent wildfires have increased sediment run-off from roads, in riparian areas, and from upslope areas.

Fire

At present, fuel loading is at an unnaturally high hazard level in many areas of the watershed, due to fire suppression and logging practices causing unnatural conditions. This current fuel loading threatens to severely damage the more biologically intact

and/or recovering landscapes in the subbasin (USFS Watershed Analyses). Several Late Successional Reserves (LSR) in the subbasin have a high fire potential (USFS North Fork, Eddy, Carter Meadow/Taylor LSR Assessments - 1995&1996). The Karuk Tribe of California has presented information pointing to the fact that "Fifty years of fire suppression has resulted in an ecosystem with accumulations of flammable debris capable of fueling future catastrophic fires within the watershed" (Karuk Tribal Module for the Main Stem Salmon River Watershed Analysis, Draft, June 25th, 1996). Without critical fuels management, one can easily predict that catastrophic wildfires will return more frequently in the Salmon River.

The fire history and fire potential of this subbasin establish increased catastrophic wildfire occurrence as the number one long-term threat to fisheries and general ecosystem health and diversity. A Strategic Fire Management Plan that addresses subbasin-wide fuels management activities does not exist to protect public and private values. Such a Plan is needed which identifies and prioritizes the protection of the highest values at risk. Protection of people and property should be used as a cornerstone in fire planning. Having to protect people and property limits the ability of the fire management forces to control fire during wildfire and during pre-suppression controlled burns. A Coordinated Fire and Fuels Management Plan should be developed through a Salmon River Fire Safe Council, that includes all of the stakeholders participation and specifically addresses all: private land, the public/private interface and public lands.

Mining

Large historic mine tailing piles in the river corridor are thought to add heat directly to the water through conduction. Information is lacking. Riparian vegetation is also lacking in the river corridor due to the poor growing conditions associated with these rock piles. A detailed assessment and plan to recovery key mining tailings is needed. The Council needs to focus stakeholder attention on this problem. Current mining activities are small-scale and have slight impacts to the watershed in localized areas.

Fisheries

Most of the residents in the subbasin believe that the major problems associated with the decline of the anadromous fisheries native to the Salmon River do not occur locally. The USFS has indicated that there is more spawning habitat than there are fish to utilize this habitat on the Salmon River. Key data gaps include where the Salmon River fish go, what impacts occur, and how we can reduce these out-of-subbasin impacts. We know there are activities occurring outside the subbasin that have significant negative impacts on the Salmon River fisheries. These include poor ocean conditions, ocean harvest, poor water quality conditions in the Klamath River, Klamath River fishing, toxic agricultural run-off, and others. Aside from the over-harvest issue, water quantity and quality conditions in the Klamath River below the mouth of the Salmon River are a major limiting factor for Salmon River anadromous fish. Impacts affect both juveniles out-migrating and adults returning to spawn. More information is needed to identify specific impacts and protection measures needed for the Salmon River fish. An adequate assessment of the out migration of all salmonid species is not currently available. Determining the outmigration migration of each species should be accomplished. All streams in the Salmon River should be surveyed to determine the

absence and presence of all salmonid species in the Salmon River.

Information on the conditions and regulations associated with the watershed and fisheries is limited. As part of its education program the Council distributes items such as the current fishing regulations. The Council has helped to improve communication between the managers and the fishing community through planned meetings and other events. More cooperative information needs to be developed and circulated that identifies the conditions and needs of the fish. Lack of communication between managers, the community, tribes, academia, labor, and others has limited the success of the SRRC in its work.

There is lack of understanding of the water flow regime in the Salmon River. Flows information is limited. Currently there is a flow gauge located in the Main Stem of the Salmon River, near the mouth. Flow information is also need for the North Fork and South Fork of the Salmon River as well as for several tributaries feeding these forks and the main stem.

Watershed Center
The SRRC has limited room at the Watershed Center to operate and currently the continued use of this space is questionable. New office space and a Watershed Center (perhaps more centrally located or one in each town) is needed to house the Council, its activities and equipment. The Council has identified several homes or structures on federal land as being potentially suitable for expansion needs. If not permitted, many of these structures may be destroyed instead. Possible locations exist on private lands as well.

Access Limitations
Access to the Salmon River may also be viewed as a limiting factor. Managing agencies must drive two or more hours just to get to the main roads in the subbasin. There are two high summits to go over on the access routes. The main Salmon River road is mostly a one-lane road with turnouts carved into the steep cliffs of the river corridor. This makes management activities expensive and sometimes prohibitive. Monitoring for legal and illegal resource use activities has often been a difficult task to accomplish with any sort of effectiveness. We must also mention that the difficult access has been somewhat responsible for limiting development and investment by larger corporate resource-extraction industries.

Due largely to its remoteness and access difficulty, the Salmon River is an area which is basically unknown to the public, managers, and others. Many feel that this helps protects the environment, but it hampers the ability to seek the support needed to restore the Salmon River watershed. Involving several groups including funders, agencies, tribes, schools, resource support groups, legislators and others in restoration dialogue, education, planning, and project development is key to the recovery of the Salmon River resources.

Ownership and Land Management
Consistent federal land management has been hard to achieve. This has partly been from the Forest Service's downsizing, regulatory constraints, and budget cuts, reducing

the Forest Service's ability to accomplish the amount of restoration and protection needed. Various restrictions and requirements, such as for: Survey and Manage species; Air Quality; Fire Training certification; and others stipulations have made management more difficult. Turnover in leadership and the removal of a central Forest Service office has also made management more difficult and disconnected from the local community. The Salmon River is managed by two national forests: the Klamath National Forest and Six Rivers National Forest. This divided management has reduced the consistency and effectiveness of management across the landscape.

Private and public ownership boundaries create limitations for consistent and adequate restoration and compatible resource use at the landscape and subbasin level. Many of the Council's projects try to reduce these limitations.

Noxious Weeds
Another potential threat to the ecosystem is the influx of noxious weeds, some of which are invading the river bars and other disturbed areas. Comprehensive planning is an immediate need in order to understand and guide appropriate response measures. This problem is complex and expanding exponentially. Adequate response, which addresses the cause and promotes cooperation from all aspects of society, will be difficult to achieve. This project is further limited because managers and professionals typically view themselves as the sole responsible agent and often times fail to recognize the importance of community and public involvement in the control of noxious weeds. The agency's dependence on the use of chemical herbicides may reduce the likelihood for control of these species, and may pose an unneeded significant threat to the environment.

Soils
Information regarding the current soil condition and functions is limited. The impacts caused to soils from fire, floods, resource use and other influences is not very well understood. The relationship between soils and vegetation is slowly being realized and should be promoted. More information is needed on the relationship and affect forest related fungus have on soils and associated vegetation .

Lack of People in the Community

X. CONCLUSION:

Citizen efforts such as the Salmon River Restoration Council are the best vehicle to achieve watershed/fisheries recovery, causing minimal dislocation to existing economic and social activities. Each year the Council has expanded its Program. To date we have brought in almost one million dollars' worth of improved ecosystem health to the Salmon River. As is evidenced by the Council's accomplishments and volunteerism, there is strong community commitment to the protection and restoration of the Salmon River ecosystem, highlighting recovery of the anadromous fisheries. Without the support of the watershed residents and various stakeholders, the recovery and maintenance of the watershed and fisheries is not possible, due to the Salmon River subbasin's remoteness and access problems. Managing agencies must have the

cooperation and support of a well-informed community.

The clock is ticking for the well being of the local community and the Salmon River ecosystem. The Council believes that increased amounts of funding are needed to expand and support a more effective Community Restoration Program and the general needs of the area. Our work within the 3 river elementary schools, local volunteer fire and rescue departments, local water board, and other local infra-structural entities that exist in this remote area are threatened by the decrease in the local population.

In order to maintain and expand upon our fundamental "barn raising" and "potlatch" (those who amass more must take on more responsibility) approaches to ecosystem management, we have identified target activities that are recommended to accomplish. Our Program seeks to enlist cooperation and support from the US Forest Service and other federal regulatory agencies, State of California, Karuk Tribe, resource user groups, environmental community, recreation and others to accomplish this task. The Salmon River Restoration Council has already shown itself to be a "Performance Based Organization" that is a good investment.

XI. RECOMMENDATIONS

A) PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION

- Regularly update Salmon River Community Restoration Plan (CRP), Annual Work Plan, Action Matrix and Activities Calendar.
- Hold monthly staff meetings.
- Hold steering committee/executive committee meetings quarterly.
- Hold annual board meeting for adoption of CRP and other planning strategies.
- Develop Partnership Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding to link SRRC with the key agencies, tribes, and other organizations. (Roads, fish habitat and reaches, noxious weed sites, etc.)
- Establish a technical advisory group to include broader stakeholder representation in order to facilitate various planning strategies.
- Develop a long-range fund-raising strategy that draws from public as well as private sources needed to accomplish SRRC's work.
- Develop and update a Cooperative Restoration Strategy for the Salmon River Subbasin.
- Develop and administer a Salmon River Fire Safe Council. Develop a Coordinated Fire Management Strategy that addresses all private lands, private/public interface, and public lands. The Strategy should include site-specific pre-attack and emergency plans, updated fuels assessments, prioritized area for treatment and recommended appropriate fuels prescription. Create a network of control zones at the watershed and landscape level (road corridors, fuelbreaks, etc) to prepare for controlled burning projects and future wildfire events. Address plantation needs. Restore fire to its natural role in the ecosystem. Emphasize protection of towns, neighborhoods, and residences. Employ approaches such as: reduction of fuels to a safe level around residences and facilities as

well as along emergency fire escape and access routes, pre-treatment of proposed control burn projects, establishing a year round crew of local residents to perform this and other management needs. Prioritize private and private/public interface lands for treatment.

- Develop a Mining Tailing Restoration Strategy.
- Develop Noxious Weed Long Range Management Plan
- Develop Annual Work (CRP) Plan and Report.
- Develop Fisheries Management Working Group and related Plan.
- Develop a water-users management strategy that promotes improved water quality and quantity in the Salmon River and focuses on fisheries management and protection.
- Develop a multi-tiered Roads Management Strategy that includes: Road condition assessments, Waste (Dirt) Disposal Management Plan, Management Strategy for log landings and turnout management and restoration, promoting sub-watershed neighborhood stewardship groups to assist in day to day care and monitoring, inventory, prioritize, and other resource needs.
- Develop and Implement Comprehensive Coordinated Monitoring Plan to assess watershed conditions and project effectiveness. Develop specific criteria and procedures for monitoring at the Project level and the Program level. Utilize hypothesis-testing methods when applicable.
- Identify resource problems and develop suggested Minimum Impact Resource Use Guidelines for various resource uses.
- Develop Management Plan for Mushrooms
- Develop a Recycling and Toxic Management Plan to increase awareness and reduce associated problems in the subbasin
- Develop management plans for fire wood cutting to provide for the public need and to overlap this activity better with fuels reduction
- Develop management plan for non-traditional products to help offset the costs of improving forest health.

B) EDUCATION/OUTREACH

- Host annual series of ecosystem awareness workshops/workdays and restoration training workdays, highlighting current management topics.
- Maintain local office/watershed center to improve public access to information and activities.
- Increase public awareness through newsletters, brochures, handouts, notices, posters, video, and other multi-media presentation.
- Maintain and Upgrade Council's Webpage.
- Make presentations at conferences, to managing agencies, legislators and potential supporters.
- Provide local schools with technical support and enlist community participation in their Watershed Education Programs. Develop annual curriculum.
- Assist in updating KRIS in the schools, through SRRC.
- Develop Council work products for KRIS.

- Review agency-planning activities (i.e., NEPA) and provide comments and feedback.
- Furnish progress reports to the various agencies and tribes that provide Council's assessment of recent cooperative efforts.
- Assess the year's progress in an annual report that outlines our goals activities and accomplishments.
- Provide technical assistance to the community and training for technically demanding jobs. This includes various levels of computer and resource management training.
- Create a toxic awareness education program for the schools, community, agencies, tribes and the general. Tier these activities to Strategy or Management Plan. Develop transfer station. Attract multiple cooperators from the private and public sector at the local, county, state, federal levels. Promote identification and reduction of toxic chemicals and provide the community with alternatives.
- Hold field trips to increase knowledge and awareness of local issues and restoration needs. Integrate the local community, agencies, tribe, resource users and others. Host specific field trips for the entities such as: the Klamath Fisheries Task Force and for funders, scientists, politicians and others. Develop a specific field trip that reviews successful projects and identifies attributes that led to success.
- Create Multi-Media products such as: Video, music, theater, art and other mediums. Distribute these products in various manners- at events, through contacts, the internet, newsletter and others.
- Provide computer training including Webpage development, GIS and GPS tools, desktop publishing and other. Increase the awareness and ability of the local community to understand and perform specialized survey work such as for Survey And Manage Species, Roads Assessment, Vegetation Assessment, fuels assessment and other technical tasks.
- Hold an annual Fire Awareness Week in the spring to provide fire response training and increasing awareness and promote planning to get the Salmon River fire ready.
- Hold an annual Fish Awareness Week in the summer to provide fish survey training and to increase awareness and promote planning for the Salmon River fisheries.
- Develop educational products, such as CD's, to capture the history of the Salmon River

C) AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION AND PROTECTION

- Improve habitat conditions in appropriate places.
- Reduce mortality of juvenile salmonid associated with water diversions.
- Clear blocked stream mouths to increase salmonid spawner access.
- Perform River Clean-Up activities.
- Investigate problems and opportunities associated with juveniles stranded from late spring high waters.
- Provide fish access to areas unnaturally blocked, when appropriate.
- Identify and implement improved hatchery practices.

- Identify potential toxic chemical problems associated with the water and take appropriate mitigating actions.

D) TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION AND PROTECTION

- Develop a shaded fuel break network across public and private lands at the residence, neighborhood, sub-watershed and landscape level.
- Conduct restoration, emphasizing revegetation and bank stabilization, on mining tailing sites adjacent to the river.
- Promote Neighborhood Road Stewards Program to reduce sediment production, improve roads assessment, and increase maintenance prescription effectiveness, and reduce the costs of road maintenance.
- Identify problems and monitor impacts associated with grazing.
- Expand our native plant/seedbank cooperative.
- Develop projects that will remove excessive fuels and identify alternative forest products from coniferous plantations and other areas of the forest.
- Develop projects that improve methods and results associated with conifer plantations. Explore subsidizing costs of project through the sale of non-traditional products such as: boughs, poles, ect.
- Control Noxious Weeds through non-chemical methods.

E) ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT/MONITORING

- Utilize and expand our GIS/GPS technology in all aspects of assessment.
- Develop, upgrade, and compile an inventory of existing watershed information from various sources. Include information in the KRIS to promote dissemination of information.
- Monitor conditions and restoration response on both private lands and public lands.
- Monitor sediment sources in the entire subbasin; focus on prioritized areas and restoration techniques.
- Upgrade fuels inventory and identify prioritized areas for treatment.
- Prioritize restoration needs on private lands, particularly neighborhoods and towns.
- Monitor water temperatures in subbasin.
- Monitor SRRC restoration projects to establish project level data.
- Monitor non-SRRC restoration projects to establish project level data.
- Conduct regular coordinated juvenile and adult population and habitat surveys for spring and fall Chinook Salmon, winter and summer Steelhead and Coho Salmon. Increase attention for steelhead and Coho.
- Identify data gaps for the Subbasin Restoration Strategy and other SRRC plans.
- Conduct other fish monitoring activities, such as: anglers taking scale samples, fish marking, fish barrier inventory and compile local knowledge of fisheries.
- Inventory Toxic Sites.
- Monitor for water flows.
- Monitor for water quality.
- Monitor for riparian conditions at the project and program level.
- Monitor Upslope Conditions at the project and program level.

F) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Investigate and stimulate Salmon River Jobs being made available to qualified Salmon River Residents.
- Promote Community Action Planning.
- Identify and support possible feasibility studies which investigate creation of jobs that are consistent with the SRRC Mission Statement.
- Provide and encourage training conducive to upcoming natural resource management job opportunities.
- Identify job opportunities emerging in the new natural resource management regime (ecosystem management).
- Provide Store-Front Access by Salmon River residents on the SRRC Webpage.

Salmon River Restoration Council - Three Year Work Plan

PROJECT NAME		2001			2002			2003			PROJECT SUMMARY/OBJECTIVES
	Funding Status	Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder	
1. COOPERATION AND COORDINATION											
Field Trips	★ / $	B	5	8 / V	B	5	8 / V	B	5	8 / V	To increase knowledge and awareness of local issues and restoration needs. Integrate local community, agencies, tribe, etc. Host specific tri for KFTF, funders, scientists, tec. Develop speci field trips for review of successful projects.
Develop and Monitor Agreements between SRRC and Other Entities	$	B	5	8 / V	B	7.5	8 / V	B	7.5	8 / V	Develop Partnerships Agreements, Memorandu of Understanding to link SRRC with key agenci tribes, and others for projects
Recycling and Toxins Management Planning Group	★	A	2.5	8 / V	B	2.5	8 / V	B	2.5	8 / V	Enlist stakeholders to participate in on going bic remediation group and develop to increase awareness and reduce associated problems
Comprehension Coordinated Monitoring Planning Group	★	A	2.5	8	B	2.5	8	B	2.5	8	Develop and implement plan to assess watershe conditions and project effectiveness; develop criteria to procedures
Water Users Management Strategy Planning Group	★	A	1	1	B	1	1	B	1	8	Fisherman, miners, rafters, residents, tribes, agencies, etc. Develop/implement strategy to pr and restore water resources.

KEY: **FUNDING STATUS**
$ = Funding Secured
★ = Funding Anticipated

PROJECT COST: $ In Thousands

PROJECT STATUS:
A = Project Initiation
B = Ongoing
C = Project Completion

FUNDING SOURCES:
1 - US Fish and Wildlife Service
2 - US Forest Service
3 - CA Dept. of Fish and Game
4 - CA Water Quality Control Board
5 - CA Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
6 - ESRI
7 - Trimble
8 - Multiple Sources (Including private sector)
9 - Community Fundraisers
V - Volunteer Community Project

Salmon River Restoration Council - Three Year Work Plan

PROJECT NAME		2001			2002			2003			PROJECT SUMMARY/OBJECTIVES
	Funding Status	Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder	
Technical Advisory Group	★/$	B	1	3/1 / V	B	1	3 / 1 / V	B	2	3 / V / 1	Establish to include broader stakeholder representation and facilitate various planing strategies.
Fire Safe Council	★/$	A/B	5	8/V / 3	B	5	8 / V/ 3	B	5	8 / V / 3	Enlist stakeholders in Fire Safe Council to devel short and long term strategies for fire suppressio and fuels reduction on private and public lands.
Fish Working Group	★ / $	A/B	2	8 / V	B	2	8 / V	B	2	8 / V	Enlist local fisherman and participants of fish surveys to develop and implement a long term p to protect fish and harvest allocations.
Grazing	★	A	1	8	A	1	8	B	2	1	Enlist agency and cattle ranchers to develop/implement plan to protect sensitive areas and cooperate to minimize cattle impact
1. EDUCATION											
Volunteer Participation Person Days Annually (Per diem provided)	★ / $	**B**	**30**	**V F&G**	**B**	**40**	**V**	**B**	**50**	**V / 4**	Enlist participation of community members in SRRC projects.
Ecosystem Awareness Workshops/Restoration Training Workdays	★ / $	**B**	**25**	**8**	**B**	**25**	**8**	**B**	**25**	**8 / 4**	Community, tribal, agency, technical advisors a others will participate. Improve restoration techniques and train commu members for new jobs

KEY: **FUNDING STATUS**
$ = Funding Secured
★ = Funding Anticipated

PROJECT STATUS:
A = Project Initiation
B = Ongoing
C = Project Completion

FUNDING SOURCES:
1 - US Fish and Wildlife Service
2 - US Forest Service
3 - CA Dept. of Fish and Game
4 - CA Water Quality Control Board
5 - CA Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
6 - ESRI
7 - Trimble
8 - Multiple Sources (Including private sector)
9 - Community Fundraisers
V - Volunteer Community Project

PROJECT COST: $ In Thousands

Salmon River Restoration Council - Three Year Work Plan

PROJECT NAME		2001			2002			2003			PROJECT SUMMARY/OBJECTIVES
	Funding Status	Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder	
Klamath Resource Information System (KRIS)	★ / $	B	10	8	B	20	8	B	20	8 / 4	Increase access to watershed information restora needs and activities.
Newsletter(S)	★/ $	B	2	8	B	5	8	B	6	8 / 4	Facilitate communication with agencies, community, legislators, general public.
Multi-Media Display/ Presentation (video, photo display board, handouts)	★	B	5	8	B	10	8	B	10	8 / 4	Provide key restoration info to public, legislator schools, etc.
Watershed Center SRRC office: meetings, GIS/ GPS, computer, other equip., public information	$ / ★	B	8	V, 8	B	8	8	B	8	8	Maintain centralized location for staff, library, equipment, provide public access to restoration information and SRRC activities. Provide center each town
Watershed-ED Forks of Salmon, Sawyers Bar and Somes Bar Schools and SRRC consortium	★ / $	B	20	1, 3, 8	B	20	1, 3, 8	B	20	8, 4	Provides ongoing watershed education for stude and community.
SRRC Webpage	★ / $	A	1.5	V, 8	B	1	8	B	1	8	Develop/maintain webpage to promote regional, national support.
Conference/Workshop Attendance	★ / $	A/B	2	8	B	2	8	B	2	8	Increase staff and SRRC participants skills/knowledge.

KEY: **FUNDING STATUS**
$ = Funding Secured
★ = Funding Anticipated

PROJECT COST: $ In Thousands

PROJECT STATUS:
A = Project Initiation
B = Ongoing
C = Project Completion

FUNDING SOURCES:
1 - US Fish and Wildlife Service
2 - US Forest Service
3 - CA Dept. of Fish and Game
4 - CA Water Quality Control Board
5 - CA Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
6 - ESRI
7 - Trimble
8 - Multiple Sources (Including private sector)
9 - Community Fundraisers
V - Volunteer Community Project

Salmon River Restoration Council - Three Year Work Plan

PROJECT NAME		2001			2002			2003			PROJECT SUMMARY/OBJECTIVES
	Funding Status	Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder	
Computer Technology Education and Training	★ / $	A/B	2	8	B	2	8	B	2	8	Provide technical assistance and training for technicality demanding jobs, including various levels of computer and resource management training
Specialized Field Survey Work Training	★ / $	A/B	5	8 / V	B	5	8 / V	B	5	8	Increase awareness and ability to perform work such as fisheries surveys, Survey and Manage, Roads Assessment etc.
History Project	★ / $	A	10	8 / V	B	10	8 / V	B	10	8	Highlight Salmon River History through educati products such as ,CD, brochures, web pages.
2. PLANNING											
Coordinated Fire Management Strategy integrating private and public lands	★ / $	A/B	5	8	B	10	8	B	10	8 / 4	Develop/implement strategy to reduce catastrophi fire potential and protect watershed. Prioritize protection of life and property
Fisheries Protection and Assessment Strategy- Fishermen, river-users, residents, tribes, agencies, etc.	★ / $	A	5	V / 8 / 3	B	5	V / 8 / 3	B	5	V / 8 / 3	Develop/implement strategy to protect and resto fisheries - improving cooperation between the fishing community and managers. Create Fish W Group and identify needed tasks and responsibil

KEY: **FUNDING STATUS**
$ = Funding Secured
★ = Funding Anticipated

PROJECT COST: $ In Thousands

PROJECT STATUS:
A = Project Initiation
B = Ongoing
C = Project Completion

FUNDING SOURCES:
1 - US Fish and Wildlife Service
2 - US Forest Service
3 - CA Dept. of Fish and Game
4 - CA Water Quality Control Board
5 - CA Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
6 - ESRI
7 - Trimble
8 - Multiple Sources (Including private sector)
9 - Community Fundraisers
V - Volunteer Community Project

Salmon River Restoration Council - Three Year Work Plan

PROJECT NAME		2001			2002			2003			PROJECT SUMMARY/OBJECTIVES
	Funding Status	Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder	
Salmon River Long Range Community Restoration Plan - Annual update Incorporate Board, staff, committee meetings.	★ / $	B	5	1	B	5	1	B	5	1 / 8	SRRC Community Restoration plan will provide general overview and guide activities and monit progress annually.
Community Action Plan	★ / $	A	5	1 / V	C	2.5	1	C	1	1	Develop an approach to revitalize the Salmon R community
Roads Management Plans - Waste(Dirt), landings, etc	★ / $	A	1	8	B	5	8	C	5	8 / 4	Develop plan long and short term storage of was (dirt), include closure plan and plan for landings
Sub-Watershed/Neighbor Ecosystem Management Plans	★	A	1	8	B	5	8	C	5	8 / 4	Develop Land use and resource Restoration and Protection Plans for private land(s) in each watershed or neighborhood
Toxics Management Plan	★	A	2.5	8 / V	B	2.5	8 / V	B	2.5	8 / V	Develop a strategy to identify and reclaim poten toxic sources, provide alternatives to toxics, mon for toxics, promote recycling and host education events.
Old Mine Tailing Reclamation Plan	★	A	1	V / CRP	A	2	8 / V	B	2	8 / V	Develop a strategy to assess, prioritize and recla old mine tailings in riparian areas.
Noxious Weed Management Plan	★ / $	B	5	3 / V / 8	B	5	V / 8	C	5	V / 8 / 4	Develop a short and long range strategy to prior and control noxious weed on public and private lands - utilize non-chemical approach
Salmon Learning and Understanding Group	$	B	5	8	B	7.5	8	B	10	8	Utilize stakeholder cooperation to expand restoration opportunities

Salmon River Restoration Council - Three Year Work Plan

PROJECT NAME		2001			2002			2003			PROJECT SUMMARY/OBJECTIVES
	Funding Status	Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder	
Salmon River Cooperative Restoration Strategy	$	C	2.5	1 / 3		2			2		Work with various stakeholders to to develop a comprehensive assessment and strategy to priori watershed restoration and fisheries recovery
Minimum Impact Resource Use Guidelines	$	A	1	V / 8	B	1	V / 8	C	1	V / 8	Identify resource problems, develop guidelines f various resource uses
Mushroom Management Plan	★	A	1	V / 8	A	1	V / 8	B	1	V / 8	Enlist interested parties to develop implement pl to provide workshops and protection. Survey an Manage
Salmon River Recreation Plan	★	A	1	V / 8	B	1	V / 8	C	1	V / 8	Enlist interested parties to develop educational materials to public on resources access, protecti etc.
Firewood cutting Management Plan	★	A	1	V / 8	A	1	V / 8	B	5	V / 8	Initiate cooperation and education with agencies interested parties with fire cutting permits and resource protection.
3. AQUATIC RESTORATION											
Salmon and Steelhead Juvenile Rescue	★	A	-0-	V	B	-0-	V	B	-0-	V	Assess Prevent mortality of juveniles stranded i side pools after high waters.
Increased Fish Passage	★	A	1	3	B	2	3	B	2	3	Clear four blocked stream mouths to increase spawner access.
Hatchery Practices	★	A	2	8	B	2	8	C	40	8	Identify/implement improved hatchery practices

KEY: **FUNDING STATUS**
$ = Funding Secured
★ = Funding Anticipated

PROJECT COST: $ In Thousands

PROJECT STATUS:
A = Project Initiation
B = Ongoing
C = Project Completion

FUNDING SOURCES:
1 - US Fish and Wildlife Service
2 - US Forest Service
3 - CA Dept. of Fish and Game
4 - CA Water Quality Control Board
5 - CA Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
6 - ESRI
7 - Trimble
8 - Multiple Sources (Including private sector)
9 - Community Fundraisers
V - Volunteer Community Project

Salmon River Restoration Council - Three Year Work Plan

PROJECT NAME		2001			2002			2003			PROJECT SUMMARY/OBJECTIVES
	Funding Status	Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder	
River Clean-UP	★ / $	A	2	8 / V	B	2	8 / V	B	3	8 / V	Hold several activities which clean up garbage a other unwanted debris from the River
Habitat Improvement	★	A	2	8 / V	B	2	8 / V	B	3	8 / V	Improve fishery habitat in appropriate places
Reduce Juvenile Salmonid Mortality	★	A	1	8 / V	A	1	8 / V	B	2	8 / V	Investigate problems and opportunities associate with juveniles stranded in pools due to high wat
Toxins associated with water	★	A	1	8 / V	B	2	8 / V	B	2	8 / V	**Identify toxic problems and take appropriate mitigating action**
Hatchery Practices	★	A	1	8 / V	B	2	8 / V	B	3	8 / V	**Identify /implement improved hatchery practices to augemtn surveys and for tracking at risk fishery runs**
4) TERRESTRIAL RESTORATION											
Revegetation of Disturbed Sites-(Riparian, Land- slides, Burned and others)	★	A	5	V / 8	B	5	V / 8	B	5	V / 8	Plant appropriate trees and other native plants to occupy disturbed sites.
Private Land Fire Ready System of Fuel Treatment	★ / $	B	20	V / 3	B	25	V / 3 / 4	C	25	8	Protect all Private residence and create critical fi access for redicents and fire fighters
Kellys Bar Stewardship Revegetate/Maintain	$	B	6	2	C	6	2				Restore Kelly's Bar - Manage vegetation, impro habitat, restrict access.

KEY: **FUNDING STATUS**
$ = Funding Secured
★ = Funding Anticipated

PROJECT COST: $ In Thousands

PROJECT STATUS:
A = Project Initiation
B = Ongoing
C = Project Completion

FUNDING SOURCES:
1 - US Fish and Wildlife Service
2 - US Forest Service
3 - CA Dept. of Fish and Game
4 - CA Water Quality Control Board
5 - CA Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
6 - ESRI
7 - Trimble
8 - Multiple Sources (Including private sector)
9 - Community Fundraisers
V - Volunteer Community Project

Salmon River Restoration Council - Three Year Work Plan

PROJECT NAME		2001			2002			2003			PROJECT SUMMARY/OBJECTIVES
	Funding Status	Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder	
Neighborhood Road Stewards/Storm Patrol	★	A	-O-	V	B	-0-	V	B	-0-	V	Road users/residents will prevent road failure an identify problems on over 25 miles of key roads During use and in storms
Noxious Weed Management	★ / $	B	20	V / 3	B	20	V / 3	B	10	V / 4	Control Noxious Weeds in the subasin, through increasing education prevention,.containment, control, elimination. Use alternatives to chemica
Mining Tailing Restoration	★	A	2	V/ 8	B	4	V / 8	B	6	V / 8	Conduct restoration, emphazing revegetation an bank stabilization on sites adjacent to the river
Install and Maintain Shaded Fuel Break Network	$	B	75	V / 3	B	100	V / 3				Develop access across public and private lands a residences, neighborhood, sub watersheds and landscape level
Native Plant/Seed Bank Cooperative (Community members, schools, local nurseries)	★ / $	B	5	V / 3	B	1	V / 3	C	1	V / 3	Collect, grow and plant trees, shrubs, grasses annually to be used at various restoration sites o private and public lands..
Plantation Stewardship Feasibility Study -Fire Readiness and Alt. Forest Products	★	A	5	V / 8	A	5	V / 8	B	5	V / 8	Thin, lop,scatter, and remove excessive fuels. Inventory excess materials, and research market development.

KEY:

FUNDING STATUS
$ = Funding Secured
★ = Funding Anticipated

PROJECT STATUS:
A = Project Initiation
B = Ongoing
C = Project Completion

FUNDING SOURCES:
1 - US Fish and Wildlife Service
2 - US Forest Service
3 - CA Dept. of Fish and Game
4 - CA Water Quality Control Board
5 - CA Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
6 - ESRI
7 - Trimble
8 - Multiple Sources (Including private sector)
9 - Community Fundraisers
V - Volunteer Community Project

PROJECT COST: $ In Thousands

Salmon River Restoration Council - Three Year Work Plan

PROJECT NAME		2001			2002			2003			PROJECT SUMMARY/OBJECTIVES
	Funding Status	Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder	
Critical Fire Control Zones (utilizes existing road)	★	C	33	3							Install Fuels reduction corridors on several miles roads on locations critical for controlling fire for Prescribed Burning & Suppression activities
4. ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT/ MONITORING											
Spring Chinook Vnteer Salmon and Summer Steelhead Annual Census	★	C	-5-	V	C	-5-	V	C	-5-	V	Assess species population and holding habitat us Assess adults and juveniles. Assess presence and absence as well as habitat utilization.
Fall Chinook Carcass and REDD Survey	★ / $	B	2	V / 8	B	5	1/ V	B	5	1 / V	Assess species population and spawning habitat use.Assess adults and juveniles. Assess presence and absence as well as habitat utilization.
Coho Salmon Survey	★	A	5	V	B	5	V / 1	B	5	V / 8	Assess species population and spawning habitat use.Assess adults and juveniles. Assess presence and absence as well as habitat utilization.
Winter Steelhead Survey	★ / $	B	2	V	B	5	V, 8	B	5	V, 8	Assess species population and habitat use
Monitor All SRRC Restoration Projects	★	B	10	1, 4, 6, 7	B	10	1	B	13	1, 4	Develop GIS utilizing GPS.

KEY:

FUNDING STATUS
$ = Funding Secured
★ = Funding Anticipated

PROJECT COST: $ In Thousands

PROJECT STATUS:
A = Project Initiation
B = Ongoing
C = Project Completion

FUNDING SOURCES:
1 - US Fish and Wildlife Service
2 - US Forest Service
3 - CA Dept. of Fish and Game
4 - CA Water Quality Control Board
5 - CA Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
6 - ESRI
7 - Trimble
8 - Multiple Sources (Including private sector)
9 - Community Fundraisers
V - Volunteer Community Project

Salmon River Restoration Council - Three Year Work Plan

PROJECT NAME		2001			2002			2003			PROJECT SUMMARY/OBJECTIVES
	Funding Status	Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder	
Monitor non SRRC restoration projects annually	★	A	5	V	B	13	8	B	13	8	Develop GIS utilizing GPS.
Sub-Watershed/Neighbor Ecosystem Assessments (Unstable areas, high fire hazards, roads, vegetation, wetlands - land use)	★	B	10	8	B	10	8	C	10	8	Identify diverse watershed conditions and key restoration needs on private lands at a sub water level. Integrate federal land. Use G IS/GPS tool
Sub-basin Roads Assess ent f6r each 5th F e3d Watershed	★	C	30	1 / 2 3	C	30	1 / 2 3				Inventory and prioritize road related problems sub-basin. (GIS/GPS)
Monitor Sub-basin Water Temperature	★	B	5	1 / 4 V	B	5	V	B	5	V	Record water temperatures throughout sub-basi
Fill Data Gaps identified in the subbasin Restoration Strategy Inventory Upgrade (Federal and Private Land)	★	A/B	2	V / 8	B	10	8	B	25	8	Collect prioritized data.
5) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT											
Community Action Plan	★ / $	A/B	2	V / 8	B	2	V / 8	B	2	V / 8	Develop and implement a plan to promote, inclu limiting factors such as agnecy polices, assist stakeholders to developing home business to stimulate local economy

KEY: **FUNDING STATUS**
$ = Funding Secured
★ = Funding Anticipated

PROJECT COST: $ In Thousands

PROJECT STATUS:
A = Project Initiation
B = Ongoing
C = Project Completion

FUNDING SOURCES:
1 - US Fish and Wildlife Service
2 - US Forest Service
3 - CA Dept. of Fish and Game
4 - CA Water Quality Control Board
5 - CA Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
6 - ESRI
7 - Trimble
8 - Multiple Sources (Including private sector)
9 - Community Fundraisers
V - Volunteer Community Project

Salmon River Restoration Council - Three Year Work Plan

PROJECT NAME		2001			2002			2003			PROJECT SUMMARY/OBJECTIVES
	Funding Status	Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder	Project Status	Cost	Funder	
Natural Resource Management Training	★	A	2	V / 8	B	2	V / 8	B	2	V / 8	Provide and encourage training for upcoming jo opportunities, identify jobs emerging in ecosyste from agencies etc.
Feasibility Studies	★	A	1	V / 8	B	1	8	B	1	8	Identify and support creation of jobs consistent mission
Market Fuel Products	★	A	2	V / 8	B	1	8	B	1	8	Develop a market for stakholders to sell their fo products
Economic Development Center	★	A	20	V / 8	B	10	V / 8	B	5	V / 8	Develop a center for economic resources with a library, computer access to public and a job cent
Store-Front access on Webpage	★	A/B	2	V / 8	B	2	V / 8	B	2	V / 8	Develop a webpage to provide local artists a sell space to display art and / or products
ANNUAL BUDGET TOTALS (M$)			$570.5			$526.0			$450.0		

KEY:

FUNDING STATUS
$ = Funding Secured
★ = Funding Anticipated

PROJECT COST: $ In Thousands

PROJECT STATUS:
A = Project Initiation
B = Ongoing
C = Project Completion

FUNDING SOURCES:
1 - US Fish and Wildlife Service
2 - US Forest Service
3 - CA Dept. of Fish and Game
4 - CA Water Quality Control Board
5 - CA Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
6 - ESRI
7 - Trimble
8 - Multiple Sources (Including private sector)
9 - Community Fundraisers
V - Volunteer Community Project